1990

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (4)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF THE 103RD CONGRESS

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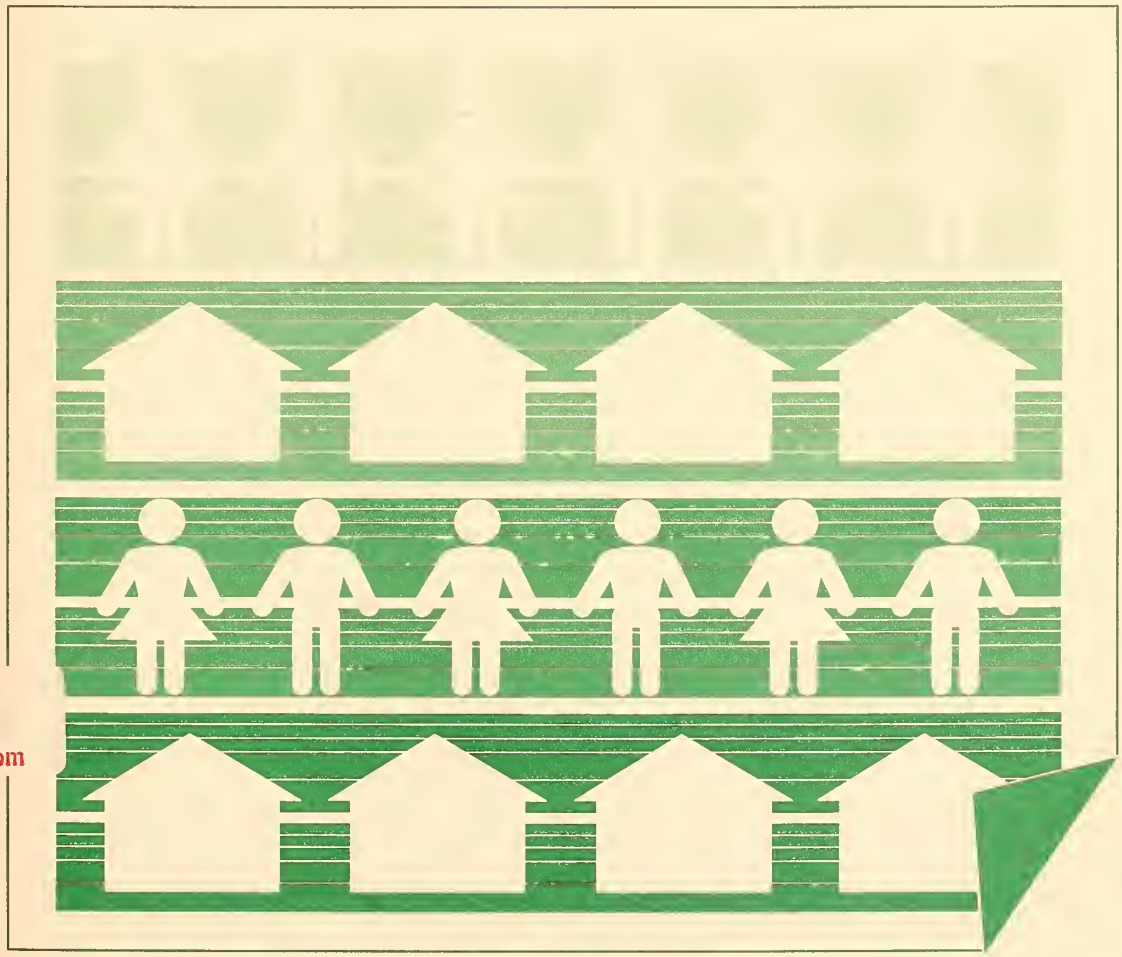
CENSUS '90

1990 CPH-4-26

1990 Census of
Population and Housing

Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress

Mississippi



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1990 Census of Population and Housing

Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress

Mississippi

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow:

(A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
(B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
(C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
(D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision[2]		American Indian and Alaska Native area[3]
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm[1]	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age	20, 34, 65(B),	20, 56(A)	95, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 58(A)	98, 108(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101,108(A), 118(B),	170, 172	137(A) 148(C)	161(A) 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A) 117(B)	170, 172	142(A) 149(C)	162(A) 168(C)	180(A)
Residence in 1985	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Veteran status	23, 37, 69(B)	23, 80(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Work status in 1989	27, 41, 69(B)	27, 60(A)	102, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)

... Not applicable.

[1]Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56–64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

[2]The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

[3]Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

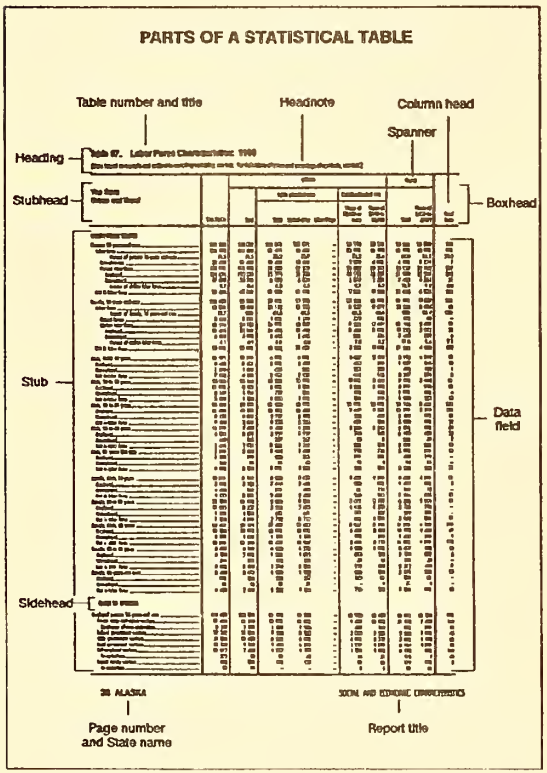
Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: *(1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field.*

A typical census report table is illustrated below.



The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.

- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "–" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "–" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the "User Notes" section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more)[1]	American Indian and Alaska Native area
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry	13	...	...	...
Citizenship	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker	15	...	...	...
Disability	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility	13	...	...	...
Group quarters	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry	15	...	...	...
Labor force status	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation	15	...	...	...
Period of military service	14	...	...	...
Place of birth	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	13	...	...	...
Veteran status	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

[1]The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more)[1]	American Indian and Alaska Native area
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS				
Age of householder	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder	7	...	...	...
Units in structure	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics	7, 8	8	8	...
Value	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

[1]The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract-/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

MISSISSIPPI

User Note 1

The population totals for Congressional Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 do not match the official totals because a number of 1990 census blocks are split between, that is, located within, more than one district. In these cases, the State election officials authorized the Census Bureau to determine into which district each such block would be tabulated.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
LAND AREA						
Square kilometers	121 506.4	26 925.9	31 730.2	25 910.3	20 292.9	16 647.1
Square miles	46 913.7	10 396.1	12 251.0	10 004.0	7 835.1	6 427.5
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN						
All persons	**2 573 216**	**514 548**	**514 845**	**515 314**	**513 853**	**514 656**
White	1 633 461	395 070	188 309	345 115	301 976	402 991
Black	915 057	117 126	324 199	161 458	209 352	102 922
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8 525	587	454	5 702	503	1 279
Asian or Pacific Islander	13 016	1 328	1 343	2 357	1 651	6 337
Other race	3 157	437	540	682	371	1 127
Hispanic origin (of any race)	15 931	2 386	2 731	2 901	2 135	5 778
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 624 198	393 669	187 429	343 397	300 829	398 874
AGE						
All persons	**2 573 216**	**514 548**	**514 845**	**515 314**	**513 853**	**514 656**
Under 5 years	195 365	37 014	42 792	38 116	37 952	39 491
5 to 9 years	211 918	38 977	48 012	41 522	42 048	41 359
10 to 14 years	213 305	40 265	49 550	40 847	41 682	40 961
15 to 19 years	222 879	43 610	48 280	43 728	43 542	43 719
20 to 24 years	196 640	39 956	37 991	41 193	36 636	40 864
25 to 34 years	400 020	78 240	73 515	82 096	81 332	84 837
35 to 44 years	349 564	70 385	64 417	72 502	70 534	71 726
45 to 54 years	247 745	53 731	44 460	49 620	48 176	51 758
55 to 64 years	214 496	44 370	39 313	42 874	44 313	43 626
65 to 74 years	180 149	37 784	35 845	34 408	37 894	34 218
75 to 84 years	108 800	23 399	23 277	21 645	23 014	17 465
85 years and over	32 335	6 817	7 393	6 763	6 730	4 632
3 and 4 years	79 709	15 107	17 600	15 296	15 530	16 176
16 years and over	1 911 058	390 443	364 936	386 726	383 995	384 958
18 years and over	1 826 455	373 928	345 943	370 290	367 753	368 541
21 years and over	1 684 608	345 640	317 252	341 713	340 079	339 924
60 years and over	427 996	89 828	86 511	83 945	90 177	77 535
62 years and over	385 963	81 130	78 756	75 457	81 456	69 164
Median age	31.2	32.3	29.3	31.4	31.9	31.0
Female	**1 342 599**	**267 255**	**273 916**	**267 732**	**271 085**	**262 611**
Under 5 years	95 850	18 176	21 124	18 591	18 633	19 326
5 to 9 years	103 704	18 834	23 673	20 230	20 722	20 245
10 to 14 years	104 232	19 520	24 352	19 867	20 488	20 005
15 to 19 years	109 960	21 653	23 982	21 501	21 766	21 058
20 to 24 years	99 847	20 231	19 847	20 653	18 921	20 195
25 to 34 years	207 660	39 996	39 449	42 609	42 799	42 807
35 to 44 years	180 347	36 038	34 019	37 226	36 509	36 555
45 to 54 years	129 266	27 682	23 910	25 521	25 623	26 530
55 to 64 years	116 372	23 672	22 476	23 196	24 331	22 697
65 to 74 years	103 625	21 780	21 347	19 785	21 877	18 836
75 to 84 years	68 777	14 839	14 566	13 785	14 573	11 014
85 years and over	22 959	4 834	5 171	4 768	4 843	3 343
3 and 4 years	38 917	7 434	8 582	7 398	7 658	7 845
16 years and over	1 018 579	206 881	200 111	205 131	207 248	199 208
18 years and over	977 109	198 702	190 683	197 082	199 345	191 297
21 years and over	906 107	184 501	176 146	182 783	185 139	177 538
60 years and over	253 840	53 150	52 623	49 862	53 806	44 399
62 years and over	230 875	48 440	48 124	45 253	48 987	40 071
Median age	32.6	33.8	31.2	32.8	33.2	32.1
Male	**1 230 617**	**247 293**	**240 929**	**247 582**	**242 768**	**252 045**
Median age	29.7	30.8	27.0	29.9	30.4	29.9
VOTING-AGE PERSONS						
Persons 18 years and over	**1 826 455**	**373 928**	**345 943**	**370 290**	**367 753**	**368 541**
Male	849 346	175 226	155 260	173 208	168 408	177 244
Female	977 109	198 702	190 683	197 082	199 345	191 297
White	1 232 687	297 532	143 410	261 621	231 739	298 385
Black	577 669	74 681	200 873	103 275	134 282	64 558
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5 213	439	310	3 193	368	903
Asian or Pacific Islander	8 736	996	1 000	1 723	1 134	3 883
Other race	2 150	280	350	478	230	812
Hispanic origin (of any race)	10 655	1 557	1 701	1 928	1 467	4 002
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	**2 573 216**	**514 548**	**514 845**	**515 314**	**513 853**	**514 656**
In households	2 503 499	503 219	502 228	499 732	499 277	499 043
Householder	911 374	186 772	170 188	184 721	185 716	183 977
Family householder	674 378	141 233	125 360	136 744	134 440	136 601
Nonfamily householder	236 996	45 539	44 828	47 977	51 276	47 376
Male	98 789	18 001	18 485	20 113	20 825	21 365
Living alone	83 768	15 360	16 244	16 860	17 750	17 554
Female	138 207	27 538	26 343	27 864	30 451	26 011
Living alone	129 181	26 080	24 912	25 868	28 488	23 833
Spouse	498 240	112 108	78 609	104 475	97 532	105 516
Child	868 491	167 167	189 172	170 304	170 856	170 992
Grandchild	86 597	13 344	30 380	13 997	16 718	12 158
Other relatives	77 777	13 751	21 156	14 110	16 022	12 738
Nonrelatives	61 020	10 077	12 723	12 125	12 433	13 662
Institutionalized persons	29 733	4 390	7 263	6 609	5 600	5 871
Other persons in group quarters	39 984	6 939	5 354	8 973	8 976	9 742
Persons per household	2.75	2.69	2.95	2.71	2.69	2.71
Persons per family	3.27	3.17	3.55	3.21	3.24	3.21
Persons 65 years and over	**321 284**	**68 000**	**66 515**	**62 816**	**67 638**	**56 315**
In households	305 405	64 868	63 582	59 418	64 225	53 312
Householder	216 571	45 662	45 852	42 058	45 688	37 311
Nonfamily householder	100 865	21 283	21 896	19 526	21 256	16 904
Living alone	98 180	20 879	21 187	19 040	20 682	16 392
Male	21 124	4 259	5 072	3 972	4 236	3 585
Female	77 056	16 620	16 115	15 068	16 446	12 807
Spouse	64 108	14 452	11 621	12 697	13 605	11 733
Other relatives	21 460	4 276	5 210	4 092	4 262	3 620
Nonrelatives	3 266	478	899	571	670	648
Institutionalized persons	15 469	3 112	2 900	3 359	3 191	2 907
Other persons in group quarters	410	20	33	39	222	96

Table 2. **Age: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Age												
		Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
The State	**2 573 216**	**195 365**	**1 911 058**	**1 826 455**	**141 847**	**151 499**	**749 584**	**247 745**	**107 784**	**106 712**	**321 284**	**141 135**	**32 335**	**31.2**
District 1	514 548	37 014	390 443	373 928	28 288	30 914	148 625	53 731	22 542	21 828	68 000	30 216	6 817	32.3
COUNTY														
Alcorn County	31 722	1 983	24 617	23 633	1 370	1 601	9 189	3 661	1 491	1 437	4 884	2 210	510	35.5
Benton County	8 046	595	5 884	5 648	354	460	2 129	751	374	392	1 188	509	93	31.7
Calhoun County	14 908	1 021	11 477	10 986	674	868	3 975	1 550	692	703	2 524	1 215	277	34.8
Chickasaw County	18 085	1 470	13 242	12 680	847	1 025	5 038	1 743	792	741	2 494	1 156	294	31.4
Choctaw County	9 071	631	6 666	6 331	384	417	2 439	940	406	414	1 331	650	152	32.7
DeSoto County	67 910	5 358	50 498	48 298	3 135	3 723	22 214	8 282	2 850	2 480	5 614	2 009	400	31.5
Grenada County (pt.)	1 264	79	978	941	60	59	424	128	53	66	151	46	10	35.0
Itawamba County	20 017	1 221	15 780	15 154	1 265	1 090	5 472	2 276	976	988	3 087	1 390	277	35.1
Lafayette County	31 826	1 724	26 005	25 217	4 585	4 298	8 450	2 613	1 082	977	3 212	1 489	396	25.8
Lee County	65 581	5 234	49 155	47 085	2 728	3 682	20 852	6 796	2 802	2 586	7 639	3 357	775	31.9
Marshall County	30 361	2 446	22 268	21 267	1 832	1 897	8 582	2 958	1 258	1 251	3 489	1 454	332	30.1
Monroe County	36 582	2 686	27 375	26 092	1 763	1 935	10 239	3 733	1 583	1 587	5 252	2 387	532	32.8
Montgomery County (pt.)	3 481	242	2 686	2 585	131	162	822	350	159	207	754	350	90	37.7
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	2 164	142	1 675	1 589	108	104	550	235	115	113	364	171	40	35.4
Panola County (pt.)	17 270	1 296	12 851	12 179	927	938	4 775	1 629	764	760	2 386	1 083	256	31.6
Pontotoc County	22 237	1 607	16 891	16 209	984	1 293	6 557	2 200	1 022	987	3 166	1 395	317	33.1
Prentiss County	23 278	1 628	17 981	17 270	1 526	1 404	6 412	2 498	1 047	1 072	3 311	1 435	278	33.1
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	7 767	577	5 725	5 457	406	386	2 058	716	328	312	1 251	560	153	32.4
Tate County	21 432	1 619	15 892	15 150	1 518	1 159	6 051	2 147	854	828	2 593	1 185	244	30.6
Tippah County	19 523	1 356	14 887	14 249	928	1 161	5 360	2 018	888	886	3 008	1 456	339	33.4
Tishomingo County	17 683	1 118	13 999	13 512	789	951	4 877	2 037	914	962	2 982	1 323	283	36.9
Union County	22 085	1 478	16 999	16 251	984	1 225	6 280	2 274	1 047	1 036	3 405	1 607	359	34.4
Webster County	10 222	665	7 796	7 474	455	534	2 698	1 030	489	472	1 796	846	207	34.8
Yalobusha County	12 033	838	9 116	8 671	535	542	3 182	1 166	556	571	2 119	933	203	34.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Corinth city	11 820	738	9 398	9 065	444	555	3 058	1 248	585	584	2 591	1 266	336	39.0
Southaven city	17 949	1 267	13 474	12 864	918	921	5 951	2 503	796	606	1 169	414	89	31.9
Tupelo city	30 685	2 446	23 122	22 212	1 201	1 673	9 962	3 175	1 230	1 210	3 761	1 729	434	32.5
District 2	514 845	42 792	364 936	345 943	28 691	29 032	137 932	44 460	19 317	19 996	66 515	30 670	7 393	29.3
COUNTY														
Attala County (pt.)	6 678	544	4 840	4 565	365	388	1 688	588	287	284	965	435	87	30.2
Bolivar County	41 875	3 644	29 309	27 708	3 003	2 989	10 440	3 347	1 277	1 448	5 204	2 444	578	26.4
Carroll County	9 237	655	6 903	6 586	391	435	2 472	1 042	427	417	1 402	616	112	33.9
Claiborne County	11 370	799	8 542	8 186	1 784	963	2 603	795	383	333	1 325	612	136	23.7
Coahoma County	31 665	2 838	22 031	20 851	1 689	1 659	7 883	2 627	1 212	1 285	4 496	2 148	544	29.0
Grenada County (pt.)	20 291	1 615	14 992	14 329	926	1 070	5 775	1 941	839	874	2 904	1 300	316	32.3
Hinds County (pt.)	51 123	4 034	36 708	34 717	2 769	2 944	14 797	4 817	1 946	1 858	5 586	2 533	604	29.6
Holmes County	21 604	1 927	14 878	14 033	1 337	1 160	5 192	1 651	729	879	3 085	1 483	363	27.6
Humphreys County	12 134	1 097	8 259	7 788	552	719	3 078	988	440	460	1 551	770	164	27.6
Issaquena County	1 909	169	1 358	1 288	77	112	488	219	80	65	247	112	30	30.3
Jefferson County	8 653	762	5 948	5 588	448	450	2 287	733	335	311	1 024	474	109	28.0
Leake County (pt.)	4 443	320	3 186	3 006	230	221	1 109	369	170	223	684	317	68	31.3
Leflore County	37 341	3 088	26 604	25 329	2 196	2 254	9 721	3 084	1 372	1 487	5 215	2 399	616	29.2
Madison County (pt.)	27 538	2 461	19 107	18 027	1 355	1 588	7 353	2 344	1 072	1 106	3 209	1 434	356	28.2
Montgomery County (pt.)	8 907	611	6 590	6 269	428	484	2 340	884	413	398	1 322	635	148	32.5
Panola County (pt.)	12 726	1 169	8 726	8 255	669	695	3 317	1 011	496	487	1 580	713	170	27.8
Quitman County	10 490	900	7 447	7 019	555	540	2 592	854	390	438	1 650	759	174	29.9
Sharkey County	7 066	608	4 770	4 468	400	377	1 810	540	239	248	854	396	107	26.7
Sunflower County	32 867	2 569	23 560	22 422	2 064	1 980	9 450	2 532	1 128	1 146	4 122	1 970	469	28.6
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	7 443	740	5 033	4 710	412	407	1 784	599	274	300	934	426	101	26.6
Tunica County	8 164	793	5 429	5 077	453	476	1 984	633	253	292	986	419	93	25.6
Warren County	47 880	3 439	35 208	33 583	2 054	2 288	14 371	4 879	1 911	1 841	6 239	2 809	733	32.4
Washington County	67 935	5 894	47 411	44 908	3 436	3 576	18 793	5 741	2 557	2 644	8 161	3 694	854	29.1
Yazoo County	25 506	2 116	18 097	17 231	1 098	1 257	6 605	2 242	1 087	1 172	3 770	1 772	461	31.1

Table 2. **Age: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Age												
		Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
District 2—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Canton city	10 062	858	7 247	6 922	492	595	2 659	869	394	463	1 450	649	158	30.3
Clarksdale city	19 717	1 755	13 889	13 152	957	973	4 998	1 636	749	810	3 029	1 507	398	30.2
Cleveland city	15 384	1 160	11 361	10 863	1 583	1 500	3 987	1 237	424	520	1 612	707	143	25.4
Clinton city (pt.)	1 595	127	1 109	1 054	83	106	466	139	71	54	135	56	15	27.3
Greenville city	45 226	3 846	31 825	30 175	2 217	2 298	12 703	3 863	1 722	1 803	5 569	2 532	610	29.7
Greenwood city	18 906	1 543	13 550	12 957	798	938	5 158	1 506	697	796	3 064	1 437	344	31.2
Grenada city	10 864	895	8 079	7 743	467	564	2 878	963	448	511	1 912	904	226	33.4
Indianola city	11 809	1 060	8 035	7 591	621	605	3 137	932	410	406	1 480	716	180	27.7
Jackson city (pt.)	34 454	2 708	24 761	23 366	1 974	2 136	9 980	3 380	1 250	1 198	3 448	1 554	366	29.1
Vicksburg city	20 908	1 549	15 564	14 927	854	990	5 816	1 647	800	924	3 896	1 870	483	33.2
Yazoo City city	12 427	1 146	8 668	8 259	538	642	3 083	979	481	562	1 974	1 005	292	30.1
District 3	515 314	38 116	386 726	370 290	28 577	31 805	154 598	49 620	21 745	21 129	62 816	28 408	6 763	31.4
COUNTY														
Attala County (pt.)	11 803	729	9 205	8 870	463	533	2 972	1 224	593	653	2 432	1 158	273	38.1
Clarke County	17 313	1 198	12 880	12 297	795	894	4 765	1 688	775	805	2 575	1 229	307	33.1
Clay County	21 120	1 641	15 321	14 587	1 195	1 157	5 879	1 843	881	819	2 813	1 294	339	30.7
Jasper County	17 114	1 200	12 528	11 876	820	872	4 606	1 595	722	736	2 525	1 194	285	31.8
Jones County (pt.)	19 872	1 338	14 900	14 284	956	968	6 045	2 206	958	871	2 280	919	174	33.2
Kemper County	10 356	755	7 663	7 283	673	502	2 619	948	440	465	1 636	806	223	31.9
Lauderdale County	75 555	5 692	56 813	54 373	3 862	4 287	22 381	7 210	3 131	3 303	10 199	4 516	1 094	32.1
Leake County (pt.)	13 993	975	10 610	10 171	612	685	3 789	1 391	726	679	2 289	1 148	277	34.4
Lowndes County	59 308	5 053	43 613	41 710	2 998	4 178	18 640	5 449	2 314	2 109	6 022	2 626	618	29.5
Madison County (pt.)	26 256	2 246	20 403	19 848	1 094	1 766	11 392	2 137	814	733	1 912	923	292	30.4
Neshoba County	24 800	1 821	18 304	17 395	1 164	1 233	6 847	2 359	1 040	1 217	3 535	1 634	399	32.6
Newton County	20 291	1 418	15 389	14 709	1 300	1 056	5 324	1 945	908	1 001	3 175	1 486	343	33.1
Noxubee County	12 604	1 164	8 783	8 340	627	668	3 320	1 031	526	486	1 682	816	208	29.0
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	36 211	2 261	28 989	28 124	5 468	5 322	9 474	2 726	1 126	956	3 052	1 416	343	24.3
Rankin County	87 161	6 017	65 748	63 059	3 711	4 489	29 690	9 876	3 961	3 392	7 940	3 186	636	32.7
Scott County	24 137	1 974	17 715	16 852	1 143	1 325	6 696	2 306	1 063	1 088	3 231	1 508	355	31.6
Smith County	14 798	1 069	11 102	10 595	668	783	4 071	1 546	709	690	2 128	979	213	33.1
Wayne County (pt.)	3 189	193	2 336	2 198	162	160	918	296	125	127	410	169	37	31.5
Winston County	19 433	1 372	14 424	13 719	866	927	5 170	1 844	933	999	2 980	1 401	347	33.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brandon city	11 077	758	8 227	7 838	507	463	3 803	1 349	445	382	889	329	53	33.5
Columbus city	23 799	1 891	18 070	17 290	1 386	1 716	6 605	2 152	1 052	1 001	3 378	1 578	394	31.1
Jackson city (pt.)	731	16	668	658	314	185	71	40	13	11	24	14	4	20.8
Laurel city (pt.)	246	14	174	170	6	6	96	27	6	10	19	6	1	34.5
Meridian city	41 036	3 107	31 063	29 804	1 857	2 190	11 595	3 738	1 720	1 934	6 770	2 964	714	33.4
Pearl city	19 588	1 356	14 941	14 359	846	1 162	6 564	2 223	1 071	843	1 650	670	157	32.1
Ridgeland city	11 714	893	9 468	9 244	350	1 129	5 728	782	291	241	723	367	115	29.1
Starkville city	18 458	1 240	14 699	14 318	1 793	3 069	5 344	1 402	582	450	1 678	804	215	25.7
District 4	513 853	37 952	383 995	367 753	27 674	28 086	151 866	48 176	21 774	22 539	67 638	29 744	6 730	31.9
COUNTY														
Adams County	35 356	2 655	26 254	25 114	1 495	1 506	10 035	3 478	1 673	1 836	5 091	2 145	510	33.7
Amite County	13 328	959	9 868	9 418	594	636	3 518	1 360	621	626	2 063	885	180	33.2
Copiah County	27 592	2 123	20 377	19 335	2 070	1 385	7 425	2 513	1 125	1 105	3 712	1 713	381	30.3
Covington County	16 527	1 302	11 967	11 422	759	945	4 511	1 707	679	693	2 128	942	187	31.2
Franklin County	8 377	627	6 165	5 898	360	339	2 272	737	422	415	1 353	608	154	33.6
Hinds County (pt.)	203 318	15 448	154 418	148 746	12 157	13 046	66 190	18 378	7 894	8 180	22 901	9 788	2 228	31.1
Jefferson Davis County	14 051	1 023	10 204	9 691	745	758	3 664	1 343	572	583	2 026	891	196	31.2
Jones County (pt.)	42 159	2 937	32 098	30 785	2 239	2 055	11 759	4 037	2 004	2 128	6 563	2 989	714	33.8
Lawrence County	12 458	874	9 132	8 700	554	603	3 432	1 269	597	562	1 683	734	152	32.3
Lincoln County	30 278	1 949	22 769	21 686	1 400	1 411	8 602	3 007	1 323	1 476	4 467	2 007	453	33.7
Marion County	25 544	1 811	18 649	17 758	1 150	1 255	7 021	2 362	1 142	1 160	3 668	1 599	335	32.0
Pike County	36 882	2 587	27 077	25 784	1 963	1 751	10 061	3 388	1 631	1 618	5 372	2 386	553	32.2
Simpson County	23 953	1 792	17 677	16 868	1 035	1 219	7 005	2 377	1 052	1 099	3 081	1 424	320	32.2
Walthall County	14 352	1 078	10 315	9 817	690	684	3 715	1 343	641	657	2 087	977	195	31.3
Wilkinson County	9 678	787	7 025	6 731	463	493	2 656	877	398	401	1 443	656	172	31.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brookhaven city	10 243	696	7 802	7 405	445	432	2 729	955	415	505	1 924	981	272	34.9
Clinton city (pt.)	20 252	1 354	15 369	14 789	1 308	1 477	6 644	2 268	755	643	1 694	746	187	30.7
Jackson city (pt.)	161 452	12 572	122 744	118 437	8 972	10 528	52 850	13 853	6 201	6 654	19 379	8 322	1 877	31.2
Laurel city (pt.)	18 581	1 403	14 064	13 503	785	874	4 846	1 577	860	1 057	3 504	1 659	436	34.9
McComb city	11 591	850	8 548	8 182	516	523	3 032	974	502	514	2 121	1 044	281	33.9
Natchez city	19 460	1 409	14 740	14 114	837	837	5 280	1 784	875	1 048	3 453	1 549	403	35.2
District 5	514 656	39 491	384 958	368 541	28 617	31 662	156 563	51 758	22 406	21 220	56 315	22 097	4 632	31.0

Table 2. **Age: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Age											
		Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
District 5—Con.														
COUNTY														
Forrest County	68 314	4 996	52 537	50 589	5 597	6 391	19 461	5 780	2 485	2 611	8 264	3 642	847	28.8
George County	16 673	1 262	12 222	11 624	845	930	4 780	1 825	679	695	1 870	809	167	30.9
Greene County	10 220	729	7 522	7 148	498	555	3 074	1 047	405	380	1 189	507	115	31.0
Hancock County	31 760	2 298	24 075	23 077	1 319	1 474	9 010	3 419	1 545	1 791	4 519	1 524	272	34.5
Harrison County	165 365	13 266	124 629	119 877	9 414	10 652	52 512	15 490	7 183	6 739	17 887	6 821	1 483	30.7
Jackson County	115 243	8 725	85 151	81 028	5 375	5 823	35 895	13 112	5 350	4 665	10 808	3 987	726	31.7
Lamar County	30 424	2 407	22 305	21 318	1 417	1 852	9 938	2 986	1 213	1 054	2 858	1 196	252	30.4
Pearl River County	38 714	2 851	28 803	27 510	2 026	1 963	10 980	4 330	1 924	1 791	4 496	1 722	341	32.5
Perry County	10 865	841	7 852	7 460	508	612	3 125	1 103	484	397	1 231	529	122	30.5
Stone County	10 750	814	8 049	7 688	860	552	3 025	1 049	429	460	1 313	526	102	30.9
Wayne County (pt.)	16 328	1 302	11 813	11 222	758	858	4 763	1 617	709	637	1 880	834	205	30.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Biloxi city	46 319	3 997	35 617	34 583	4 046	3 955	14 281	3 384	1 840	1 806	5 271	2 114	464	28.4
Gautier city	10 088	841	7 194	6 781	486	522	3 221	1 171	429	318	634	207	41	29.7
Gulfport city	40 775	3 033	31 611	30 547	1 916	2 586	12 669	3 693	1 897	1 898	5 888	2 321	542	33.0
Hattiesburg city	41 882	3 001	33 089	32 098	4 401	5 172	11 470	2 966	1 313	1 439	5 337	2 564	643	27.1
Long Beach city	15 804	1 141	11 751	11 189	713	768	5 210	1 722	699	642	1 435	499	91	32.3
Moss Point city	17 837	1 280	13 073	12 298	905	837	4 962	2 003	819	751	2 021	745	131	32.2
Ocean Springs city	14 658	957	11 154	10 669	591	587	4 774	1 748	766	661	1 542	626	138	34.6
Orange Grove CDP	15 676	1 452	11 087	10 547	702	846	5 394	1 639	594	487	885	262	38	28.9
Pascagoula city	25 899	2 093	19 464	18 644	1 254	1 588	7 915	2 684	1 163	1 094	2 946	1 191	237	31.7
Picayune city	10 633	888	7 751	7 388	461	544	2 870	1 118	504	471	1 420	612	131	32.2

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Sex		Race					Not of Hispanic origin				
		Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State	**2 573 216**	**1 230 617**	**1 342 599**	**1 633 461**	**915 057**	**8 525**	**13 016**	**3 157**	**15 931**	**1 624 198**	**911 891**	**8 316**	**12 543**	**337**
District 1	514 548	247 293	267 255	395 070	117 126	587	1 328	437	2 386	393 669	116 623	550	1 280	40
COUNTY														
Alcorn County	31 722	15 192	16 530	28 085	3 540	22	53	22	127	27 988	3 529	22	51	5
Benton County	8 046	3 882	4 164	4 869	3 168	5	4	–	37	4 849	3 153	5	2	–
Calhoun County	14 908	7 119	7 789	10 829	4 027	12	4	36	78	10 788	4 024	12	3	3
Chickasaw County	18 085	8 633	9 452	11 060	6 981	21	19	4	85	11 022	6 944	20	12	2
Choctaw County	9 071	4 301	4 770	6 319	2 731	9	10	2	31	6 294	2 726	9	10	1
DeSoto County	67 910	33 436	34 474	58 860	8 675	119	157	99	306	58 686	8 646	118	149	5
Grenada County (pt.)	1 264	649	615	1 100	162	2	–	–	9	1 098	155	2	–	–
Itawamba County	20 017	9 785	10 232	18 596	1 359	19	33	10	99	18 514	1 357	18	29	–
Lafayette County	31 826	15 493	16 333	23 151	7 980	28	645	22	203	22 999	7 955	26	639	4
Lee County	65 581	31 269	34 312	51 260	14 049	59	137	76	360	51 059	13 972	57	129	4
Marshall County	30 361	14 513	15 848	14 842	15 378	64	37	40	133	14 797	15 331	59	36	5
Monroe County	36 582	17 239	19 343	25 394	11 097	26	28	37	186	25 321	11 021	24	28	2
Montgomery County (pt.)	3 481	1 634	1 847	2 495	978	–	7	1	10	2 487	977	–	7	–
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	2 164	997	1 167	1 622	540	–	2	–	4	1 621	537	–	2	–
Panola County (pt.)	17 270	8 273	8 997	11 486	5 726	25	15	18	65	11 461	5 704	24	15	1
Pontotoc County	22 237	10 760	11 477	18 917	3 246	32	32	10	65	18 873	3 235	32	32	–
Prentiss County	23 278	11 179	12 099	20 477	2 741	24	24	12	94	20 397	2 739	24	23	1
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	7 767	3 649	4 118	4 266	3 474	11	14	2	40	4 248	3 456	11	12	–
Tate County	21 432	10 320	11 112	13 945	7 417	37	27	6	121	13 888	7 361	36	26	–
Tippah County	19 523	9 364	10 159	16 251	3 233	17	18	4	64	16 206	3 221	12	17	3
Tishomingo County	17 683	8 432	9 251	17 010	631	24	13	5	56	16 967	628	18	13	1
Union County	22 085	10 654	11 431	18 804	3 213	18	25	25	103	18 744	3 202	9	25	2
Webster County	10 222	4 901	5 321	7 953	2 254	3	10	2	57	7 914	2 238	2	10	1
Yalobusha County	12 033	5 619	6 414	7 479	4 526	10	14	4	53	7 448	4 512	10	10	–
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Corinth city	11 820	5 292	6 528	9 183	2 592	8	22	15	61	9 140	2 584	8	22	5
Southaven city	17 949	8 723	9 226	17 363	450	40	56	40	108	17 297	449	40	55	–
Tupelo city	30 685	14 290	16 395	23 072	7 479	20	84	30	157	22 974	7 450	20	83	1
District 2	514 845	240 929	273 916	188 309	324 199	454	1 343	540	2 731	187 429	322 938	423	1 278	46
COUNTY														
Attala County (pt.)	6 678	3 120	3 558	2 702	3 966	7	–	3	25	2 697	3 949	7	–	–
Bolivar County	41 875	19 280	22 595	15 259	26 326	26	138	126	377	15 123	26 214	25	136	–
Carroll County	9 237	4 429	4 808	5 560	3 654	11	10	2	42	5 541	3 633	11	10	–
Claiborne County	11 370	5 264	6 106	1 994	9 340	20	16	–	56	1 976	9 302	20	16	–
Coahoma County	31 665	14 412	17 253	11 001	20 454	20	112	78	271	10 933	20 335	18	105	3
Grenada County (pt.)	20 291	9 405	10 886	11 463	8 754	29	31	14	77	11 424	8 731	28	31	–
Hinds County (pt.)	51 123	23 757	27 366	6 213	44 845	20	29	16	147	6 171	44 754	17	27	7
Holmes County	21 604	9 987	11 617	5 176	16 375	14	32	7	62	5 161	16 336	13	31	1
Humphreys County	12 134	5 655	6 479	3 856	8 222	9	43	4	69	3 837	8 177	8	43	–
Issaquena County	1 909	927	982	833	1 072	1	3	–	6	833	1 066	1	3	–
Jefferson County	8 653	4 079	4 574	1 185	7 462	2	4	–	43	1 174	7 430	2	4	–
Leake County (pt.)	4 443	2 110	2 333	1 286	3 124	30	–	3	18	1 286	3 110	29	–	–
Leflore County	37 341	17 291	20 050	14 516	22 642	23	130	30	146	14 471	22 572	23	124	5
Madison County (pt.)	27 538	12 895	14 643	7 607	19 862	20	41	8	88	7 596	19 793	20	41	–
Montgomery County (pt.)	8 907	4 137	4 770	4 421	4 462	11	9	4	40	4 416	4 431	11	9	–
Panola County (pt.)	12 726	5 936	6 790	3 890	8 807	7	19	3	88	3 865	8 748	7	18	–
Quitman County	10 490	4 879	5 611	4 250	6 193	16	18	13	48	4 219	6 189	16	18	–
Sharkey County	7 066	3 262	3 804	2 339	4 686	7	24	10	48	2 337	4 653	7	21	–
Sunflower County	32 867	16 479	16 388	11 604	21 092	28	97	46	184	11 556	21 001	28	90	8
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	7 443	3 514	3 929	1 991	5 407	3	37	5	42	1 987	5 380	3	31	–
Tunica County	8 164	3 810	4 354	1 992	6 148	5	6	13	81	1 986	6 089	2	4	2
Warren County	47 880	22 612	25 268	28 879	18 666	52	237	46	254	28 743	18 609	44	223	7
Washington County	67 935	31 752	36 183	28 334	39 197	63	255	86	416	28 174	39 035	53	244	13
Yazoo County	25 506	11 937	13 569	11 958	13 443	30	52	23	103	11 923	13 401	30	49	–

Table 3. **Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Sex		Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Not of Hispanic origin				
		Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 2—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Canton city	10 062	4 539	5 523	3 264	6 753	11	31	3	16	3 262	6 742	11	31	–
Clarksdale city	19 717	8 835	10 882	7 406	12 195	15	88	13	145	7 360	12 117	13	81	1
Cleveland city	15 384	7 115	8 269	8 260	7 014	5	62	43	111	8 211	6 998	4	60	–
Clinton city (pt.)	1 595	763	832	390	1 205	–	–	–	1	389	1 205	–	–	–
Greenville city	45 226	20 907	24 319	17 982	26 969	44	193	38	252	17 881	26 867	37	185	4
Greenwood city	18 906	8 543	10 363	7 596	11 186	14	86	24	71	7 576	11 158	14	86	1
Grenada city	10 864	4 834	6 030	5 462	5 350	22	21	9	34	5 447	5 341	21	21	–
Indianola city	11 809	5 346	6 463	3 959	7 794	17	24	15	65	3 943	7 757	17	23	4
Jackson city (pt.)	34 454	15 739	18 715	777	33 642	14	12	9	70	775	33 585	11	12	1
Vicksburg city	20 908	9 386	11 522	8 476	12 331	14	71	16	103	8 437	12 290	13	59	6
Yazoo City city	12 427	5 570	6 857	4 316	8 037	18	42	14	62	4 303	8 002	18	42	–
District 3	515 314	247 582	267 732	345 115	161 458	5 702	2 357	682	2 901	343 397	161 056	5 639	2 240	81
COUNTY														
Attala County (pt.)	11 803	5 542	6 261	8 412	3 333	25	28	5	33	8 406	3 311	25	26	2
Clarke County	17 313	8 206	9 107	11 312	5 977	6	8	10	64	11 271	5 963	6	7	2
Clay County	21 120	9 981	11 139	9 789	11 266	19	32	14	80	9 745	11 245	19	31	–
Jasper County	17 114	8 168	8 946	8 410	8 687	8	7	2	41	8 378	8 680	8	7	–
Jones County (pt.)	19 872	9 697	10 175	17 027	2 626	178	31	10	61	16 982	2 624	176	27	2
Kemper County	10 356	4 969	5 387	4 407	5 739	200	8	2	32	4 395	5 721	200	8	–
Lauderdale County	75 555	35 793	39 762	48 706	26 280	96	352	121	501	48 444	26 204	92	299	15
Leake County (pt.)	13 993	6 707	7 286	9 800	3 434	747	8	4	31	9 787	3 420	747	8	–
Lowndes County	59 308	28 278	31 030	36 736	22 041	76	302	153	491	36 442	21 990	75	289	21
Madison County (pt.)	26 256	12 624	13 632	22 182	3 869	22	148	35	188	22 039	3 863	20	141	5
Neshoba County	24 800	11 876	12 924	16 945	4 611	3 194	37	13	104	16 888	4 602	3 170	35	1
Newton County	20 291	9 721	10 570	13 697	5 831	737	7	19	85	13 643	5 826	723	6	8
Noxubee County	12 604	5 925	6 679	3 959	8 588	44	10	3	27	3 952	8 575	44	6	–
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	36 211	18 141	18 070	22 442	12 631	29	1 018	91	326	22 250	12 594	29	1 000	12
Rankin County	87 161	42 424	44 737	72 033	14 610	72	314	132	520	71 683	14 573	70	304	11
Scott County	24 137	11 586	12 551	14 829	9 171	59	24	54	141	14 767	9 149	56	23	1
Smith County	14 798	7 241	7 557	11 516	3 244	21	7	10	81	11 456	3 237	16	7	1
Wayne County (pt.)	3 189	1 545	1 644	1 762	1 426	1	–	–	25	1 748	1 415	1	–	–
Winston County	19 433	9 158	10 275	11 151	8 094	168	16	4	70	11 121	8 064	162	16	–
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brandon city	11 077	5 320	5 757	9 648	1 356	3	56	14	66	9 598	1 356	3	53	1
Columbus city	23 799	10 701	13 098	11 493	12 179	16	75	36	185	11 363	12 149	16	74	12
Jackson city (pt.)	731	254	477	39	681	3	6	2	5	39	678	3	4	2
Laurel city (pt.)	246	121	125	236	7	–	3	–	–	236	7	–	3	–
Meridian city	41 036	18 656	22 380	22 149	18 611	55	180	41	233	22 023	18 560	52	162	6
Pearl city	19 588	9 377	10 211	17 757	1 675	23	80	53	139	17 676	1 668	23	76	6
Ridgeland city	11 714	5 531	6 183	10 191	1 412	9	79	23	110	10 110	1 410	9	75	–
Starkville city	18 458	9 270	9 188	12 760	4 911	14	706	67	197	12 637	4 904	14	696	10
District 4	513 853	242 768	271 085	301 976	209 352	503	1 651	371	2 135	300 829	208 771	482	1 586	50
COUNTY														
Adams County	35 356	16 270	19 086	18 028	17 212	40	63	13	152	17 938	17 162	38	62	4
Amite County	13 328	6 443	6 885	7 272	6 038	11	6	1	33	7 252	6 026	11	6	–
Copiah County	27 592	13 168	14 424	13 602	13 920	21	27	22	108	13 553	13 885	21	25	–
Covington County	16 527	7 979	8 548	10 699	5 795	9	19	5	49	10 671	5 779	9	19	–
Franklin County	8 377	3 991	4 386	5 290	3 079	1	4	3	21	5 277	3 074	1	4	–
Hinds County (pt.)	203 318	95 332	107 986	116 964	84 713	212	1 222	207	1 001	116 443	84 462	195	1 189	28
Jefferson Davis County	14 051	6 645	7 406	6 330	7 675	22	22	2	44	6 324	7 640	21	22	–
Jones County (pt.)	42 159	19 869	22 290	29 166	12 863	35	71	24	144	29 082	12 833	35	60	5
Lawrence County	12 458	5 974	6 484	8 300	4 132	7	15	4	51	8 275	4 109	7	15	1
Lincoln County	30 278	14 397	15 881	21 162	9 038	19	49	10	60	21 132	9 021	19	45	1
Marion County	25 544	12 313	13 231	17 733	7 721	23	46	21	137	17 651	7 683	23	44	6
Pike County	36 882	17 225	19 657	19 931	16 843	26	52	30	173	19 826	16 810	26	44	3
Simpson County	23 953	11 686	12 267	16 124	7 737	47	26	19	67	16 086	7 732	46	22	–
Walthall County	14 352	6 936	7 416	8 252	6 054	15	27	4	50	8 216	6 044	15	27	–
Wilkinson County	9 678	4 540	5 138	3 123	6 532	15	2	6	45	3 103	6 511	15	2	2
PLACE AND CDUNTY SUBDIVISIDN														
Brookhaven city	10 243	4 597	5 646	5 607	4 599	7	29	1	20	5 598	4 591	7	26	1
Clinton city (pt.)	20 252	9 647	10 605	17 462	2 539	19	200	32	104	17 396	2 534	19	192	7
Jackson city (pt.)	161 452	75 132	86 320	84 859	75 297	174	966	156	807	84 457	75 067	158	945	18
Laurel city (pt.)	18 581	8 337	10 244	9 483	9 048	12	28	10	75	9 451	9 018	12	23	2
McComb city	11 591	5 083	6 508	6 197	5 355	6	19	14	53	6 170	5 345	6	17	–
Natchez city	19 460	8 751	10 709	9 596	9 796	17	44	7	97	9 534	9 764	17	44	4
District 5	514 656	252 045	262 611	402 991	102 922	1 279	6 337	1 127	5 778	398 874	102 503	1 222	6 159	120

Table 3. **Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Sex		Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Not of Hispanic origin				
		Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 5—Con.														
COUNTY														
Forrest County	68 314	31 850	36 464	46 672	21 001	91	459	91	499	46 315	20 947	89	451	13
George County	16 673	8 202	8 471	15 025	1 587	38	18	5	48	14 989	1 581	38	17	–
Greene County	10 220	5 264	4 956	7 999	2 194	11	6	10	65	7 954	2 185	10	6	–
Hancock County	31 760	15 826	15 934	28 625	2 774	129	164	68	549	28 172	2 758	123	156	2
Harrison County	165 365	82 407	82 958	127 630	32 281	466	4 331	657	2 939	125 635	32 083	431	4 199	78
Jackson County	115 243	56 596	58 647	90 114	23 581	254	1 115	179	1 060	89 315	23 512	249	1 087	20
Lamar County	30 424	14 805	15 619	26 599	3 637	38	113	37	168	26 477	3 628	37	113	1
Pearl River County	38 714	18 744	19 970	32 888	5 545	142	80	59	300	32 670	5 522	141	79	2
Perry County	10 865	5 256	5 609	8 333	2 447	72	5	8	46	8 300	2 447	66	5	1
Stone County	10 750	5 296	5 454	8 362	2 344	20	14	10	54	8 326	2 335	20	14	1
Wayne County (pt.)	16 328	7 799	8 529	10 744	5 531	18	32	3	50	10 721	5 505	18	32	2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Biloxi city	46 319	23 890	22 429	34 547	8 625	153	2 658	336	1 283	33 740	8 526	136	2 611	23
Goutier city	10 088	4 922	5 166	7 491	2 454	32	88	23	121	7 409	2 440	28	86	4
Gulfport city	40 775	19 964	20 811	28 496	11 656	114	376	133	632	28 081	11 600	102	349	11
Hortiesburg city	41 882	19 185	22 697	24 385	16 934	47	444	72	409	24 094	16 889	46	436	8
Long Beach city	15 804	7 650	8 154	14 504	849	36	368	47	234	14 328	845	36	355	6
Moss Point city	17 837	8 509	9 328	6 113	11 679	11	21	13	70	6 074	11 661	11	21	–
Ocean Springs city	14 658	6 947	7 711	13 327	907	36	353	35	217	13 167	895	36	341	2
Orange Grove COP	15 676	7 753	7 923	13 006	2 303	38	281	48	243	12 833	2 295	36	266	3
Pascagoula city	25 899	12 637	13 262	19 998	5 557	49	239	56	252	19 818	5 536	49	234	10
Picayune city	10 633	4 873	5 760	6 706	3 878	22	23	4	74	6 652	3 863	21	23	–

Table 4. **Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons in households	All households	Family households			Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
							Householder living alone							
								65 years and over						
			Total	Married-couple family	Female householder, no husband present	Total	Total	Total	Female	Household	Family	Total	Institutionalized persons	Other persons in group quarters
The State	**2 503 499**	**911 374**	**674 378**	**498 240**	**145 221**	**236 996**	**212 949**	**98 180**	**77 056**	**2.75**	**3.27**	**69 717**	**29 733**	**39 984**
District 1	503 219	186 772	141 233	112 108	23 278	45 539	41 440	20 879	16 620	2.69	3.17	11 329	4 390	6 939
COUNTY														
Alcorn County	31 403	12 449	9 150	7 503	1 305	3 299	3 107	1 640	1 313	2.52	3.02	319	290	29
Benton County	8 025	2 842	2 192	1 684	394	650	617	343	254	2.82	3.32	21	6	15
Calhoun County	14 711	5 662	4 187	3 273	717	1 475	1 410	841	691	2.60	3.10	197	192	5
Chickasow County	17 946	6 480	4 902	3 687	991	1 578	1 469	822	656	2.77	3.28	139	139	–
Choctow County	8 864	3 217	2 436	1 894	437	781	744	435	349	2.76	3.26	207	207	–
DeSoto County	67 691	23 273	19 340	16 031	2 592	3 933	3 441	1 296	982	2.91	3.23	219	182	37
Grenada County (pt.)	1 264	466	370	303	50	96	91	35	26	2.71	3.08	–	–	–
Itawamba County	19 428	7 497	5 790	4 970	608	1 707	1 640	931	763	2.59	3.02	589	212	377
Lafayette County	27 387	11 090	6 968	5 434	1 239	4 122	2 972	981	763	2.47	3.08	4 439	486	3 953
Lee County	64 732	24 450	18 116	14 208	3 209	6 334	5 727	2 348	1 907	2.65	3.14	849	722	127
Marshall County	29 554	10 077	7 790	5 540	1 806	2 287	2 091	985	733	2.93	3.41	807	149	658
Monroe County	36 246	13 348	10 077	7 627	2 009	3 271	3 061	1 664	1 370	2.72	3.22	336	336	–
Montgomery County (pt.)	3 341	1 323	978	738	201	345	337	213	166	2.53	3.01	140	132	8
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	2 164	834	616	482	117	218	210	109	91	2.59	3.11	–	–	–
Panola County (pt.)	16 750	6 012	4 585	3 558	822	1 427	1 324	714	566	2.79	3.27	520	212	308
Pontotoc County	22 090	8 346	6 379	5 241	882	1 967	1 857	1 057	857	2.65	3.11	147	147	–
Prentiss County	22 727	8 647	6 570	5 319	1 000	2 077	1 939	1 093	875	2.63	3.09	551	81	470
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	7 699	2 711	2 013	1 421	482	698	666	398	308	2.84	3.40	68	68	–
Tate County	20 515	7 024	5 576	4 347	983	1 448	1 316	700	538	2.92	3.35	917	153	764
Tippah County	19 209	7 158	5 487	4 509	754	1 671	1 567	847	666	2.68	3.14	314	211	103
Tishomingo County	17 513	7 059	5 314	4 506	637	1 745	1 661	969	759	2.48	2.93	170	170	–
Union County	21 952	8 367	6 339	5 276	814	2 028	1 921	1 128	923	2.62	3.09	133	133	–
Webster County	10 057	3 826	2 814	2 186	507	1 012	975	566	442	2.63	3.17	165	104	61
Yalobusha County	11 951	4 614	3 244	2 371	722	1 370	1 297	764	622	2.59	3.20	82	58	24
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Corinth city	11 518	5 081	3 289	2 384	766	1 792	1 703	954	783	2.27	2.89	302	290	12
Southoven city	17 831	6 115	5 201	4 332	718	914	797	246	205	2.92	3.19	118	118	–
Tupelo city	29 915	11 705	8 320	6 292	1 703	3 385	3 060	1 135	948	2.56	3.10	770	648	122
District 2	502 228	170 188	125 360	78 609	39 579	44 828	41 156	21 187	16 115	2.95	3.55	12 617	7 263	5 354
COUNTY														
Attala County (pt.)	6 655	2 268	1 722	1 238	394	546	525	318	236	2.93	3.49	23	18	5
Bolivar County	40 100	13 292	9 692	5 673	3 497	3 600	3 191	1 656	1 243	3.02	3.64	1 775	524	1 251
Carroll County	9 213	3 352	2 556	1 947	488	796	749	431	298	2.75	3.24	24	18	6
Claiborne County	9 419	3 342	2 359	1 340	838	983	922	462	319	2.82	3.48	1 951	14	1 937
Coahoma County	30 897	10 530	7 538	4 478	2 647	2 992	2 775	1 533	1 186	2.93	3.60	768	512	256
Grenada County (pt.)	19 947	7 235	5 368	3 865	1 259	1 867	1 729	888	725	2.76	3.29	344	286	58
Hinds County (pt.)	50 724	16 446	12 482	7 092	4 623	3 964	3 648	1 649	1 178	3.08	3.65	399	317	82
Holmes County	21 205	7 139	5 207	2 858	2 023	1 932	1 818	1 054	784	2.97	3.61	399	112	287
Humphreys County	12 063	3 926	2 878	1 736	950	1 048	929	489	385	3.07	3.67	71	71	–
Issaquena County	1 909	633	476	346	94	157	147	62	44	3.02	3.57	–	–	–
Jefferson County	8 649	2 814	2 114	1 174	784	700	651	322	229	3.07	3.67	4	–	4
Leake County (pt.)	4 443	1 567	1 155	787	314	412	390	222	170	2.84	3.43	–	–	–
Leflore County	35 918	12 749	8 977	5 490	3 014	3 772	3 455	1 783	1 369	2.82	3.47	1 423	509	914
Madison County (pt.)	27 223	8 651	6 711	3 866	2 443	1 940	1 790	906	668	3.15	3.68	315	302	13
Montgomery County (pt.)	8 907	3 209	2 371	1 679	573	838	796	463	360	2.78	3.34	–	–	–
Panola County (pt.)	12 726	4 118	3 067	1 860	998	1 051	966	504	371	3.09	3.69	–	–	–
Quitman County	10 403	3 521	2 569	1 711	693	952	883	541	425	2.95	3.58	87	87	–
Sharkey County	7 003	2 084	1 601	992	485	483	424	243	195	3.36	3.92	63	63	–
Sunflower County	29 501	9 650	7 039	4 404	2 254	2 611	2 440	1 400	1 089	3.06	3.71	3 366	2 946	420
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	7 429	2 323	1 704	1 015	536	619	564	313	231	3.20	3.85	14	14	–
Tunica County	8 138	2 526	1 876	1 059	667	650	580	299	223	3.22	3.84	26	26	–
Warren County	47 354	17 407	12 671	9 236	2 864	4 736	4 335	1 972	1 538	2.72	3.28	526	496	30
Washington County	67 232	22 593	16 764	10 434	5 348	5 829	5 243	2 464	1 929	2.98	3.54	703	635	68
Yazoo County	25 170	8 813	6 463	4 329	1 793	2 350	2 206	1 213	920	2.86	3.45	336	313	23
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Canton city	9 869	3 398	2 504	1 342	1 009	894	817	431	341	2.90	3.48	193	180	13
Clarksdale city	19 159	6 759	4 728	2 775	1 723	2 031	1 902	1 089	878	2.83	3.53	558	512	46
Cleveland city	14 001	4 882	3 477	2 358	1 007	1 405	1 189	553	448	2.87	3.48	1 383	143	1 240
Clinton city (pt.)	1 595	528	375	244	120	153	147	78	52	3.02	3.79	–	–	–
Greenville city	44 562	15 322	11 200	6 800	3 801	4 122	3 725	1 727	1 369	2.91	3.49	664	630	34
Greenwood city	18 553	7 038	4 662	2 730	1 705	2 376	2 180	1 091	858	2.64	3.36	353	330	23
Grenada city	10 578	4 057	2 830	1 855	838	1 227	1 150	627	519	2.61	3.22	286	286	–
Indianola city	11 685	3 756	2 808	1 715	950	948	890	486	388	3.11	3.72	124	124	–
Jackson city (pt.)	34 082	10 951	8 313	4 312	3 479	2 638	2 396	976	722	3.11	3.67	372	317	55
Vicksburg city	20 587	8 268	5 282	3 191	1 792	2 986	2 751	1 406	1 111	2.49	3.22	321	297	24
Yazoo City city	12 102	4 327	2 996	1 693	1 136	1 331	1 244	680	536	2.80	3.50	325	313	12
District 3	499 732	184 721	136 744	104 475	26 421	47 977	42 728	19 040	15 068	2.71	3.21	15 582	6 609	8 973
COUNTY														
Attala County (pt.)	11 644	4 677	3 305	2 605	555	1 372	1 300	812	638	2.49	3.05	159	142	17
Clarke County	17 136	6 334	4 780	3 600	981	1 554	1 469	777	599	2.71	3.20	177	164	13
Clay County	20 527	7 251	5 451	3 807	1 405	1 800	1 670	870	675	2.83	3.37	593	231	362
Jasper County	17 016	5 956	4 606	3 406	952	1 350	1 287	734	576	2.86	3.34	98	98	–
Jones County (pt.)	19 826	7 168	5 740	4 694	827	1 428	1 332	611	496	2.77	3.15	46	37	9
Kemper County	10 039	3 626	2 642	1 884	620	984	933	508	371	2.77	3.37	317	91	226
Lauderdale County	73 091	28 232	20 032	14 397	4 820	8 200	7 455	3 405	2 764	2.59	3.15	2 464	1 188	1 276
Leake County (pt.)	13 841	5 221	3 899	3 139	591	1 322	1 261	716	575	2.65	3.16	152	150	2
Lowndes County	57 916	21 402	15 698	11 518	3 568	5 704	5 037	1 972	1 601	2.71	3.23	1 392	324	1 068
Madison County (pt.)	25 533	10 625	6 927	5 925	771	3 698	3 043	602	505	2.40	3.02	723	272	451
Neshoba County	24 469	8 848	6 754	5 211	1 208	2 094	1 937	1 103	858	2.77	3.22	331	225	106
Newton County	19 700	7 358	5 579	4 337	995	1 779	1 689	932	738	2.68	3.15	591	173	418
Noxubee County	12 572	4 140	3 092	1 971	937	1 048	1 000	561	420	3.04	3.65	32	20	12
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	31 174	12 082	7 645	5 549	1 725	4 437	3 105	935	704	2.58	3.18	5 037	173	4 864
Rankin County	84 159	29 858	23 888	19 649	3 336	5 970	5 270	1 829	1 427	2.82	3.21	3 002	2 863	139

Table 4. **Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons in households	All households	Family households			Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
							Householder living alone							
								65 years and over						
			Total	Married-couple family	Female householder, no husband present	Total	Total	Total	Female	Household	Family	Total	Institutionalized persons	Other persons in group quarters
District 3—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Scott County	23 965	8 511	6 480	4 792	1 354	2 031	1 875	960	752	2.82	3.31	172	163	9
Smith County	14 671	5 276	4 105	3 443	495	1 171	1 119	624	496	2.78	3.25	127	127	–
Wayne County (pt.)	3 189	1 095	870	660	162	225	216	115	81	2.91	3.35	–	–	–
Winston County	19 264	7 061	5 251	3 888	1 119	1 810	1 730	974	792	2.73	3.27	169	168	1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brandon city	11 000	3 875	3 149	2 631	451	726	658	277	232	2.84	3.21	77	73	4
Columbus city	22 973	9 138	5 989	3 739	1 986	3 149	2 808	1 212	1 011	2.51	3.19	826	249	577
Jackson city (pt.)	211	80	53	37	13	27	27	5	4	2.64	3.38	520	73	447
Laurel city (pt.)	246	85	72	66	4	13	12	5	4	2.89	3.21	–	–	–
Meridian city	39 809	16 170	10 674	6 881	3 342	5 496	5 011	2 374	1 973	2.46	3.11	1 227	946	281
Pearl city	19 350	7 151	5 549	4 406	893	1 602	1 376	385	321	2.71	3.11	238	227	11
Ridgeland city	11 656	5 625	2 885	2 336	427	2 740	2 233	371	321	2.07	2.87	58	54	4
Starkville city	17 578	7 332	4 191	2 991	1 009	3 141	2 101	570	462	2.40	3.03	880	158	722
District 4	499 277	185 716	134 440	97 532	30 822	51 276	46 238	20 682	16 446	2.69	3.24	14 576	5 600	8 976
COUNTY														
Adams County	34 961	13 262	9 690	6 619	2 624	3 572	3 328	1 554	1 190	2.64	3.16	395	328	67
Amite County	13 308	4 830	3 594	2 734	694	1 236	1 175	670	491	2.76	3.30	20	20	–
Copiah County	26 295	9 304	6 993	4 928	1 732	2 311	2 153	1 136	901	2.83	3.36	1 297	159	1 138
Covington County	16 458	5 786	4 441	3 407	836	1 345	1 281	700	538	2.84	3.35	69	66	3
Franklin County	8 310	3 086	2 284	1 731	439	802	761	424	316	2.69	3.22	67	67	–
Hinds County (pt.)	195 014	74 577	51 550	36 273	12 835	23 027	19 652	6 574	5 444	2.61	3.20	8 304	2 109	6 195
Jefferson Davis County	13 933	4 787	3 674	2 610	873	1 113	1 054	585	454	2.91	3.43	118	111	7
Jones County (pt.)	40 615	15 338	11 236	8 520	2 254	4 102	3 829	2 085	1 673	2.65	3.18	1 544	591	953
Lawrence County	12 356	4 506	3 416	2 696	611	1 090	1 055	588	443	2.74	3.26	102	77	25
Lincoln County	29 787	11 089	8 318	6 459	1 559	2 771	2 640	1 396	1 108	2.69	3.20	491	330	161
Marion County	25 096	9 110	6 897	5 378	1 244	2 213	2 096	1 157	908	2.75	3.27	448	448	–
Pike County	36 185	13 408	9 709	6 830	2 464	3 699	3 450	1 787	1 404	2.70	3.27	697	356	341
Simpson County	23 240	8 357	6 347	4 940	1 118	2 010	1 889	994	764	2.78	3.28	713	671	42
Walthall County	14 173	4 929	3 771	2 859	726	1 158	1 092	616	489	2.88	3.38	179	135	44
Wilkinson County	9 546	3 347	2 520	1 548	813	827	783	416	323	2.85	3.39	132	132	–
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brookhaven city	9 781	3 845	2 659	1 794	762	1 186	1 127	614	507	2.54	3.17	462	318	144
Clinton city (pt.)	19 227	6 961	5 448	4 442	852	1 513	1 278	385	329	2.76	3.17	1 025	243	782
Jackson city (pt.)	155 539	60 834	40 436	27 218	11 157	20 398	17 367	5 759	4 777	2.56	3.18	5 913	1 650	4 263
Laurel city (pt.)	18 184	7 182	4 814	3 137	1 452	2 368	2 213	1 206	994	2.53	3.19	397	334	63
McComb city	11 313	4 511	3 102	1 921	1 064	1 409	1 333	731	599	2.51	3.12	278	272	6
Natchez city	19 067	7 660	5 170	3 299	1 640	2 490	2 329	1 133	878	2.49	3.12	393	328	65
District 5	499 043	183 977	136 601	105 516	25 121	47 376	41 387	16 392	12 807	2.71	3.21	15 613	5 871	9 742
COUNTY														
Forrest County	63 871	25 150	16 726	11 739	4 233	8 424	6 947	2 517	2 043	2.54	3.15	4 443	1 019	3 424
George County	16 536	5 779	4 610	3 855	599	1 169	1 090	564	445	2.86	3.28	137	137	–
Greene County	9 635	3 327	2 635	2 111	429	692	652	340	265	2.90	3.35	585	585	–
Hancock County	31 164	11 817	8 717	6 958	1 331	3 100	2 748	1 219	871	2.64	3.11	596	252	344
Harrison County	157 921	59 557	42 921	32 618	8 264	16 636	14 401	5 291	4 087	2.65	3.17	7 444	2 594	4 850
Jackson County	114 249	40 454	31 583	24 777	5 453	8 871	7 822	2 857	2 221	2.82	3.25	994	635	359
Lamar County	30 288	10 883	8 497	6 933	1 265	2 386	2 083	848	695	2.78	3.21	136	136	–
Pearl River County	38 150	13 760	10 699	8 609	1 673	3 061	2 796	1 338	1 066	2.77	3.21	564	220	344
Perry County	10 809	3 802	2 951	2 331	497	851	806	410	318	2.84	3.32	56	45	11
Stone County	10 175	3 685	2 796	2 223	457	889	810	406	325	2.76	3.25	575	165	410
Wayne County (pt.)	16 245	5 763	4 466	3 362	920	1 297	1 232	602	471	2.82	3.30	83	83	–
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Biloxi city	41 614	16 644	11 169	8 464	2 164	5 475	4 808	1 827	1 418	2.50	3.12	4 705	807	3 898
Gautier city	10 062	3 489	2 818	2 140	570	671	587	140	102	2.88	3.25	26	17	9
Gulfport city	38 673	15 797	10 395	7 250	2 608	5 402	4 679	1 748	1 374	2.45	3.06	2 102	1 282	820
Hattiesburg city	37 530	15 911	9 187	5 705	3 023	6 724	5 314	1 751	1 441	2.36	3.10	4 352	960	3 392
Long Beach city	15 629	5 602	4 369	3 538	658	1 233	1 075	386	317	2.79	3.21	175	142	33
Moss Point city	17 745	5 982	4 665	3 181	1 220	1 317	1 185	488	360	2.97	3.43	92	92	–
Ocean Springs city	14 533	5 530	4 040	3 306	586	1 490	1 329	510	434	2.63	3.15	125	105	20
Orange Grove COP	15 626	5 226	4 278	3 387	722	948	772	183	146	2.99	3.31	50	39	11
Pascagoula city	25 285	9 774	6 952	5 048	1 596	2 822	2 511	899	713	2.59	3.13	614	365	249
Picayune city	10 501	3 892	2 829	1 908	798	1 063	981	485	401	2.70	3.25	132	123	9

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
The State	**2 573 216**	**121 506.4**	**46 913.7**	**21.2**	**54.8**
District 1	514 548	26 925.9	10 396.1	19.1	49.5
COUNTY					
Alcorn County	31 722	1 035.9	400.0	30.6	79.3
Benton County	8 046	1 053.7	406.8	7.6	19.8
Calhoun County	14 908	1 519.2	586.6	9.8	25.4
Chickasaw County	18 085	1 299.1	501.6	13.9	36.1
Choctaw County	9 071	1 085.5	419.1	8.4	21.6
DeSoto County	67 910	1 238.7	478.3	54.8	142.0
Grenada County (pt.)	1 264	283.8	109.6	4.5	11.5
Itawamba County	20 017	1 378.9	532.4	14.5	37.6
Lafayette County	31 826	1 634.7	631.2	19.5	50.4
Lee County	65 581	1 164.6	449.7	56.3	145.8
Marshall County	30 361	1 829.6	706.4	16.6	43.0
Monroe County	36 582	1 979.4	764.2	18.5	47.9
Montgomery County (pt.)	3 481	441.3	170.4	7.9	20.4
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	2 164	195.9	75.6	11.0	28.6
Panola County (pt.)	17 270	917.0	354.1	18.8	48.8
Pontotoc County	22 237	1 288.3	497.4	17.3	44.7
Prentiss County	23 278	1 074.8	415.0	21.7	56.1
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	7 767	791.9	305.8	9.8	25.4
Tate County	21 432	1 047.7	404.5	20.5	53.0
Tippah County	19 523	1 186.1	457.9	16.5	42.6
Tishomingo County	17 683	1 098.6	424.2	16.1	41.7
Union County	22 085	1 076.2	415.5	20.5	53.2
Webster County	10 222	1 095.2	422.8	9.3	24.2
Yalobusha County	12 033	1 209.9	467.2	9.9	25.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Corinth city	11 820	36.3	14.0	325.6	844.3
Southaven city	17 949	33.0	12.7	543.9	1 413.3
Tupelo city	30 685	132.5	51.1	231.6	600.5
District 2	514 845	31 730.2	12 251.0	16.2	42.0
COUNTY					
Attala County (pt.)	6 678	759.5	293.2	8.8	22.8
Bolivar County	41 875	2 269.7	876.3	18.4	47.8
Carroll County	9 237	1 625.9	627.8	5.7	14.7
Claiborne County	11 370	1 260.9	486.8	9.0	23.4
Coahoma County	31 665	1 435.4	554.2	22.1	57.1
Grenada County (pt.)	20 291	809.0	312.3	25.1	65.0
Hinds County (pt.)	51 123	1 323.9	511.2	38.6	100.0
Holmes County	21 604	1 958.2	756.1	11.0	28.6
Humphreys County	12 134	1 082.9	418.1	11.2	29.0
Issaquena County	1 909	1 069.7	413.0	1.8	4.6
Jefferson County	8 653	1 345.3	519.4	6.4	16.7
Leake County (pt.)	4 443	448.9	173.3	9.9	25.6
Leflore County	37 341	1 533.2	592.0	24.4	63.1
Madison County (pt.)	27 538	1 556.1	600.8	17.7	45.8
Montgomery County (pt.)	8 907	612.6	236.5	14.5	37.7
Panola County (pt.)	12 726	855.2	330.2	14.9	38.5
Quitman County	10 490	1 048.6	404.9	10.0	25.9
Sharkey County	7 066	1 107.9	427.7	6.4	16.5
Sunflower County	32 867	1 797.0	693.8	18.3	47.4
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	7 443	876.0	338.2	8.5	22.0
Tunica County	8 164	1 178.0	454.8	6.9	18.0
Warren County	47 880	1 519.5	586.7	31.5	81.6
Washington County	67 935	1 875.2	724.0	36.2	93.8
Yazoo County	25 506	2 381.7	919.6	10.7	27.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Canton city	10 062	17.7	6.8	568.5	1 479.7
Clarksdale city	19 717	16.4	6.4	1 202.3	3 080.8
Cleveland city	15 384	18.9	7.3	814.0	2 107.4
Clinton city (pt.)	1 595	15.4	6.0	103.6	265.8
Greenville city	45 226	67.6	26.1	669.0	1 732.8
Greenwood city	18 906	23.9	9.2	791.0	2 055.0
Grenada city	10 864	15.2	5.9	714.7	1 841.4
Indianola city	11 809	22.3	8.6	529.6	1 373.1
Jackson city (pt.)	34 454	43.4	16.8	793.9	2 050.8
Vicksburg city	20 908	34.8	13.4	600.8	1 560.3
Yazoo City city	12 427	25.3	9.8	491.2	1 268.1
District 3	515 314	25 910.3	10 004.0	19.9	51.5
District 3—Con.					
COUNTY					
Attala County (pt.)	11 803	1 144.7	442.0	10.3	26.7
Clarke County	17 313	1 790.5	691.3	9.7	25.0
Clay County	21 120	1 058.2	408.6	20.0	51.7
Jasper County	17 114	1 751.0	676.0	9.8	25.3
Jones County (pt.)	19 872	537.3	207.5	37.0	95.8
Kemper County	10 356	1 984.4	766.2	5.2	13.5
Lauderdale County	75 555	1 822.2	703.6	41.5	107.4
Leake County (pt.)	13 993	1 060.4	409.4	13.2	34.2
Lowndes County	59 308	1 301.0	502.3	45.6	118.1
Madison County (pt.)	26 256	306.4	118.3	85.7	221.9
Neshoba County	24 800	1 476.4	570.0	16.8	43.5
Newton County	20 291	1 497.2	578.1	13.6	35.1
Noxubee County	12 604	1 799.7	694.9	7.0	18.1
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	36 211	989.7	382.1	36.6	94.8
Rankin County	87 161	2 006.2	774.6	43.4	112.5
Scott County	24 137	1 577.7	609.1	15.3	39.6
Smith County	14 798	1 647.0	635.9	9.0	23.3
Wayne County (pt.)	3 189	588.0	227.0	5.4	14.0
Winston County	19 433	1 572.2	607.0	12.4	32.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Brandon city	11 077	30.6	11.8	362.0	938.7
Columbus city	23 799	29.7	11.5	801.3	2 069.5
Jackson city (pt.)	731	21.7	8.4	33.7	87.0
Laurel city (pt.)	246	1.6	.6	153.8	410.0
Meridian city	41 036	92.3	35.6	444.6	1 152.7
Pearl city	19 588	44.4	17.1	441.2	1 145.5
Ridgeland city	11 714	27.9	10.8	419.9	1 084.6
Starkville city	18 458	33.3	12.9	554.3	1 430.9
District 4	513 853	20 292.9	7 835.1	25.3	65.6
COUNTY					
Adams County	35 356	1 192.2	460.3	29.7	76.8
Amite County	13 328	1 889.8	729.7	7.1	18.3
Copiah County	27 592	2 011.6	776.7	13.7	35.5
Covington County	16 527	1 071.8	413.8	15.4	39.9
Franklin County	8 377	1 462.4	564.6	5.7	14.8
Hinds County (pt.)	203 318	927.5	358.1	219.2	567.8
Jefferson Davis County	14 051	1 057.9	408.4	13.3	34.4
Jones County (pt.)	42 159	1 259.8	486.4	33.5	86.7
Lawrence County	12 458	1 115.4	430.6	11.2	28.9
Lincoln County	30 278	1 517.1	585.8	20.0	51.7
Marion County	25 544	1 404.8	542.4	18.2	47.1
Pike County	36 882	1 059.1	408.9	34.8	90.2
Simpson County	23 953	1 524.9	588.8	15.7	40.7
Walthall County	14 352	1 046.0	403.8	13.7	35.5
Wilkinson County	9 678	1 752.8	676.8	5.5	14.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Brookhaven city	10 243	19.0	7.3	539.1	1 403.2
Clinton city (pt.)	20 252	46.3	17.9	437.4	1 131.4
Jackson city (pt.)	161 452	217.2	83.9	743.3	1 924.3
Laurel city (pt.)	18 581	38.2	14.8	486.4	1 255.5
McComb city	11 591	18.9	7.3	613.3	1 587.8
Natchez city	19 460	34.2	13.2	569.0	1 474.2
District 5	514 656	16 647.1	6 427.5	30.9	80.1
COUNTY					
Forrest County	68 314	1 208.8	466.7	56.5	146.4
George County	16 673	1 238.8	478.3	13.5	34.9
Greene County	10 220	1 846.5	712.9	5.5	14.3
Hancock County	31 760	1 235.2	476.9	25.7	66.6
Harrison County	165 365	1 504.8	581.0	109.9	284.6
Jackson County	115 243	1 882.0	726.6	61.2	158.6
Lamar County	30 424	1 288.3	497.4	23.6	61.2
Pearl River County	38 714	2 101.9	811.5	18.4	47.7
Perry County	10 865	1 676.3	647.2	6.5	16.8
Stone County	10 750	1 153.6	445.4	9.3	24.1
Wayne County (pt.)	16 328	1 510.9	583.4	10.8	28.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Biloxi city	46 319	50.9	19.6	910.0	2 363.2
Gautier city	10 088	31.1	12.0	324.4	840.7
Gulfport city	40 775	58.6	22.6	695.8	1 804.2
Hattiesburg city	41 882	65.8	25.4	636.5	1 648.9
Long Beach city	15 804	26.2	10.1	603.2	1 564.8
Moss Point city	17 837	64.9	25.0	274.8	713.5
Ocean Springs city	14 658	24.2	9.3	605.7	1 576.1
Orange Grove COP	15 676	46.3	17.9	338.6	875.8
Pascagoula city	25 899	39.3	15.2	659.0	1 703.9
Picayune city	10 633	30.6	11.8	347.5	901.1

Table 6. **Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut											
				Age									
		Total	Female	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median age
District 3	515 314	5 702	2 941	718	3 486	3 193	325	351	1 548	454	158	134	223	21.2
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas	4 073	3 932	2 025	538	2 288	2 107	214	237	1 051	286	108	88	123	19 8
Mississippi Choctow Reservotion and Trust Lands, MS	4 073	3 932	2 025	538	2 288	2 107	214	237	1 051	286	108	88	123	19.8

Table 7. **General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
HOUSING UNITS						
All housing units	**1 010 423**	**203 963**	**186 579**	**201 965**	**207 200**	**210 716**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER						
Occupied housing units	**911 374**	**186 772**	**170 188**	**184 721**	**185 716**	**183 977**
Owner-occupied housing units	651 587	144 155	109 663	136 683	132 337	128 749
White	479 548	119 686	55 737	101 452	92 778	109 895
Black	169 022	24 171	53 494	34 116	39 226	18 015
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 404	146	78	812	96	272
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 274	115	289	237	195	438
Other race	339	37	65	66	42	129
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2 665	434	406	456	400	969
Renter-occupied housing units	259 787	42 617	60 525	48 038	53 379	55 228
White	143 922	30 351	17 221	30 460	26 251	39 639
Black	112 493	11 853	43 031	16 526	26 772	14 311
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	925	68	77	548	62	170
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 929	280	106	378	243	922
Other race	518	65	90	126	51	186
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2 080	255	358	373	285	809
ROOMS						
All housing units	**1 010 423**	**203 963**	**186 579**	**201 965**	**207 200**	**210 716**
1 or 2 rooms	33 030	4 547	6 354	6 110	7 025	8 994
3 or 4 rooms	289 637	55 784	56 869	57 013	57 771	62 200
5 or 6 rooms	492 107	104 537	89 010	100 409	99 769	98 382
7 or 8 rooms	155 593	30 957	27 077	30 599	33 722	33 238
9 or more rooms	40 056	8 138	7 269	7 834	8 913	7 902
PERSONS PER ROOM						
Owner-occupied housing units	**651 587**	**144 155**	**109 663**	**136 683**	**132 337**	**128 749**
1.00 or less	623 510	139 425	102 439	130 794	126 828	124 024
1.01 to 1.50	20 553	3 607	5 091	4 282	4 009	3 564
1.51 or more	7 524	1 123	2 133	1 607	1 500	1 161
Mean	.48	.48	.51	.48	.47	.48
Renter-occupied housing units	**259 787**	**42 617**	**60 525**	**48 038**	**53 379**	**55 228**
1.00 or less	234 974	39 414	51 112	44 541	48 735	51 172
1.01 to 1.50	16 221	2 215	5 847	2 365	2 986	2 808
1.51 or more	8 592	988	3 566	1 132	1 658	1 248
Mean	.61	.58	.69	.58	.59	.59
VACANCY STATUS						
Vacant housing units	**99 049**	**17 191**	**16 391**	**17 244**	**21 484**	**26 739**
For sale only	12 662	2 142	1 680	2 406	2 926	3 508
For rent	27 239	3 556	4 875	4 708	6 392	7 708
Rented or sold, not occupied	9 734	1 704	2 025	1 740	1 928	2 337
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	16 002	3 577	2 531	1 639	1 880	6 375
For migrant workers	346	46	196	39	43	22
Other vacant	33 066	6 166	5 084	6 712	8 315	6 789
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
All housing units	**1 010 423**	**203 963**	**186 579**	**201 965**	**207 200**	**210 716**
1, detached	710 298	149 864	134 574	137 921	144 543	143 396
1, attached	17 060	2 206	3 075	3 796	4 621	3 362
2	27 384	4 668	5 575	4 917	6 983	5 241
3 or 4	29 429	3 909	5 820	5 957	6 670	7 073
5 to 9	35 675	4 012	6 817	6 882	8 753	9 211
10 to 19	22 172	3 258	3 869	4 736	4 371	5 938
20 to 49	11 190	998	1 825	1 672	2 949	3 746
50 or more	7 960	51	574	1 344	2 466	3 525
Mobile home or trailer	136 948	32 735	21 291	32 461	23 549	26 912
Other	12 307	2 262	3 159	2 279	2 295	2 312
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**441 821**	**91 656**	**80 103**	**86 695**	**90 985**	**92 382**
Less than $20,000	51 214	10 981	13 253	10 170	9 777	7 033
$20,000 to $39,999	124 745	27 713	26 515	22 905	24 040	23 572
$40,000 to $59,999	124 934	26 771	21 618	23 361	25 136	28 048
$60,000 to $74,999	58 406	11 282	8 271	11 976	12 943	13 934
$75,000 to $99,999	46 084	8 363	6 022	10 303	10 179	11 217
$100,000 to $149,999	24 236	4 514	2 977	5 529	5 497	5 719
$150,000 to $199,999	7 041	1 334	859	1 492	1 725	1 631
$200,000 to $249,999	2 365	366	257	461	717	564
$250,000 to $299,999	1 206	158	143	220	407	278
$300,000 or more	1 590	174	188	278	564	386
Median (dollars)	45 600	43 900	40 200	47 100	47 900	49 700
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**244 954**	**38 717**	**56 770**	**45 051**	**50 865**	**53 551**
Less than $150	68 808	12 569	23 227	10 918	13 035	9 059
$150 to $199	29 481	5 778	7 598	5 197	5 381	5 527
$200 to $249	28 653	4 908	6 294	5 117	5 294	7 040
$250 to $299	27 948	3 554	4 502	4 722	5 301	9 869
$300 to $399	37 897	4 362	4 341	7 442	10 753	10 999
$400 to $599	18 478	2 190	1 508	4 978	5 420	4 382
$600 to $749	2 005	189	109	601	511	595
$750 to $999	588	46	24	224	114	180
$1,000 or more	431	16	26	280	59	50
No cash rent	30 665	5 105	9 141	5 572	4 997	5 850
Median (dollars)	215	187	154	235	243	261

Table 8. **Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units								Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
		Units in structure												
	Total	1 unit, detached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other	Mean number of rooms	Total	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Homeowner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate
The State	**1 010 423**	**710 298**	**17 060**	**56 813**	**35 675**	**41 322**	**149 255**	**5.3**	**911 374**	**52 890**	**99 049**	**16 002**	**1.9**	**9.5**
District 1	203 963	149 864	2 206	8 577	4 012	4 307	34 997	5.4	186 772	7 933	17 191	3 577	1.5	7.7
COUNTY														
Alcorn County	13 704	10 341	133	751	192	322	1 965	5.4	12 449	276	1 255	38	1.9	11.3
Benton County	3 379	2 697	27	27	13	6	609	5.2	2 842	199	537	229	2.0	12.1
Calhoun County	6 260	5 031	71	162	86	30	880	5.4	5 662	235	598	61	1.7	6.7
Chickasaw County	6 997	4 887	67	300	158	59	1 526	5.3	6 480	374	517	14	1.0	10.9
Choctaw County	3 539	2 845	30	63	33	27	541	5.4	3 217	165	322	54	1.5	5.9
DeSoto County	24 472	19 517	333	417	755	458	2 992	5.7	23 273	792	1 199	128	1.8	7.8
Grenada County (pt.)	657	428	2	3	–	–	224	4.9	466	22	191	118	3.0	12.8
Itawamba County	8 116	6 513	95	62	53	61	1 332	5.3	7 497	176	619	68	1.1	8.0
Lafayette County	12 478	7 242	137	1 091	594	945	2 469	5.1	11 090	441	1 388	569	1.5	7.5
Lee County	25 971	17 624	377	1 803	1 117	1 350	3 700	5.4	24 450	910	1 521	131	1.3	7.1
Marshall County	10 984	7 194	146	341	159	185	2 959	5.2	10 077	903	907	112	1.3	5.5
Monroe County	14 285	10 832	166	649	190	202	2 246	5.4	13 348	643	937	73	1.3	6.1
Montgomery County (pt.)	1 493	1 120	16	162	8	9	178	5.3	1 323	59	170	18	2.0	12.1
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	924	750	3	12	–	1	158	5.4	834	40	90	3	.7	5.8
Panola County (pt.)	6 952	4 643	44	161	65	45	1 994	5.2	6 012	386	940	545	1.0	4.8
Pontotoc County	9 001	6 858	72	225	116	48	1 682	5.3	8 346	262	655	39	1.2	5.8
Prentiss County	9 155	7 073	78	462	143	122	1 277	5.2	8 647	290	508	48	1.0	7.5
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	2 977	2 233	37	35	6	29	637	5.3	2 711	216	266	32	.8	3.5
Tate County	7 474	5 364	90	372	70	42	1 536	5.4	7 024	450	450	74	1.5	5.3
Tippah County	7 846	5 996	68	219	57	25	1 481	5.3	7 158	285	688	112	1.5	8.6
Tishomingo County	8 455	6 482	67	352	33	70	1 451	5.3	7 059	136	1 396	628	2.1	9.8
Union County	9 104	7 021	50	383	91	131	1 428	5.4	8 367	245	737	141	1.2	7.2
Webster County	4 326	3 395	41	219	43	63	565	5.4	3 826	172	500	47	2.1	10.5
Yalobusha County	5 414	3 778	56	306	30	77	1 167	5.2	4 614	256	800	295	2.0	10.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Corinth city	5 732	4 180	81	699	178	277	317	5.4	5 081	92	651	15	2.7	13.1
Southaven city	6 312	5 444	125	180	370	82	111	5.9	6 115	84	197	6	1.6	5.6
Tupelo city	12 335	8 379	284	1 279	923	1 164	306	5.6	11 705	345	630	17	1.2	6.7
District 2	186 579	134 574	3 075	11 395	6 817	6 268	24 450	5.2	170 188	16 637	16 391	2 531	1.5	7.5
COUNTY														
Attala County (pt.)	2 473	1 813	14	72	25	52	497	5.2	2 268	205	205	34	1.1	5.1
Bolivar County	14 514	10 645	253	869	650	673	1 424	5.2	13 292	1 422	1 222	276	1.0	6.4
Carroll County	3 948	2 805	19	33	57	13	1 021	5.3	3 352	187	596	272	.9	8.8
Claiborne County	4 099	2 751	52	70	92	72	1 062	5.1	3 342	311	757	260	1.3	18.9
Coahoma County	11 495	8 313	262	1 003	608	409	900	5.2	10 530	1 084	965	119	2.2	5.5
Grenada County (pt.)	8 055	5 855	79	566	282	273	1 000	5.3	7 235	413	820	131	1.6	10.3
Hinds County (pt.)	17 672	12 826	240	1 235	665	1 161	1 545	5.2	16 446	1 709	1 226	42	1.6	6.5
Holmes County	7 972	5 551	115	223	270	139	1 674	5.3	7 139	773	833	107	1.6	4.9
Humphreys County	4 231	3 250	70	132	96	17	666	5.2	3 926	486	305	26	2.0	5.4
Issaquena County	698	474	11	–	2	21	190	5.2	633	65	65	7	.2	1.9
Jefferson County	3 167	2 167	29	172	9	14	776	5.3	2 814	288	353	38	1.1	7.1
Leake County (pt.)	1 745	1 264	32	37	49	58	305	5.1	1 567	137	178	9	1.2	8.1
Lefiore County	13 799	9 768	446	1 448	565	342	1 230	5.0	12 749	1 297	1 050	96	1.3	7.1
Madison County (pt.)	9 217	6 564	110	588	537	105	1 313	5.3	8 651	1 007	566	72	1.3	4.9
Montgomery County (pt.)	3 494	2 744	45	117	60	73	455	5.4	3 209	197	285	14	1.3	7.6
Panola County (pt.)	4 530	3 010	65	238	27	44	1 146	5.1	4 118	517	412	117	1.4	4.0
Quitman County	3 880	3 225	49	51	35	17	503	5.5	3 521	322	359	33	1.8	5.2
Sharkey County	2 290	1 750	29	46	35	3	427	5.3	2 084	308	206	6	2.3	6.8
Sunflower County	10 167	8 112	125	474	373	346	737	5.3	9 650	1 170	517	12	.7	5.1
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	2 515	1 919	51	27	14	28	476	5.3	2 323	365	192	10	.7	4.2
Tunica County	2 990	1 984	49	123	94	44	696	5.1	2 526	381	464	291	2.5	3.8
Warren County	19 512	13 097	239	1 241	920	1 153	2 862	5.3	17 407	861	2 105	424	1.8	12.3
Washington County	24 567	17 929	508	2 038	962	1 078	2 052	5.1	22 593	2 332	1 974	74	1.5	9.7
Yazoo County	9 549	6 758	183	592	390	133	1 493	5.2	8 813	800	736	61	2.4	5.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Canton city	3 592	2 825	61	287	237	48	134	5.3	3 398	343	194	4	1.7	5.2
Clarksdale city	7 210	5 268	192	847	331	322	250	5.2	6 759	597	451	12	2.4	5.9
Cleveland city	5 138	3 607	96	422	263	462	288	5.2	4 882	393	256	8	.9	6.9
Clinton city (pt.)	564	350	3	15	35	116	45	4.9	528	55	36	–	1.8	6.7
Greenville city	16 492	12 246	344	1 512	779	946	665	5.1	15 322	1 491	1 170	14	1.6	9.2
Greenwood city	7 597	5 409	353	932	362	243	298	4.9	7 038	696	559	23	1.4	7.5
Grenada city	4 382	3 223	57	490	219	215	178	5.3	4 057	237	325	6	2.0	7.4
Indianola city	3 883	3 201	38	191	74	234	145	5.3	3 756	441	127	2	.4	4.3
Jackson city (pt.)	11 716	8 551	189	1 129	593	1 013	241	5.1	10 951	1 191	765	9	1.5	7.0
Vicksburg city	9 250	6 339	176	1 038	675	794	228	5.1	8 268	483	982	5	2.8	11.4
Yazoo City city	4 649	3 321	150	545	229	118	286	5.2	4 327	409	322	6	3.0	5.7
District 3	201 965	137 921	3 796	10 874	6 882	7 752	34 740	5.3	184 721	9 386	17 244	1 639	1.7	8.9
COUNTY														
Attala County (pt.)	5 201	4 112	72	228	67	28	694	5.3	4 677	195	524	57	1.8	6.5
Clarke County	7 065	5 334	41	120	96	21	1 453	5.3	6 334	284	731	81	1.8	7.6
Clay County	7 737	5 611	91	487	154	237	1 157	5.3	7 251	544	486	14	1.3	8.8
Jasper County	6 700	4 876	43	120	10	10	1 641	5.4	5 956	417	744	94	1.1	7.6
Jones County (pt.)	7 807	5 567	85	138	236	57	1 724	5.3	7 168	286	639	38	1.5	13.0
Kemper County	4 151	3 059	43	92	65	7	885	5.1	3 626	282	525	178	1.3	8.7
Lauderdale County	31 232	19 761	812	2 915	1 883	1 106	4 755	5.2	28 232	1 230	3 000	256	2.1	9.0
Leake County (pt.)	5 869	4 591	67	129	25	17	1 040	5.3	5 221	270	648	43	2.7	8.3
Lowndes County	23 117	15 239	858	1 895	966	1 098	3 061	5.3	21 402	1 067	1 715	82	1.9	9.3
Madison County (pt.)	11 544	6 509	530	743	934	2 106	722	5.3	10 625	189	919	126	2.6	10.0
Neshoba County	9 770	7 549	89	155	202	146	1 629	5.2	8 848	541	922	127	1.3	8.3
Newton County	8 095	5 957	70	290	95	96	1 587	5.3	7 358	343	737	57	1.5	8.7
Noxubee County	4 645	3 302	33	87	71	68	1 084	5.2	4 140	523	505	83	1.5	7.8
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	12 937	7 095	182	2 044	755	1 074	1 787	5.2	12 082	636	855	45	1.2	5.8
Rankin County	31 872	21 345	583	824	961	1 537	6 622	5.5	29 858	1 136	2 014	125	1.9	9.9

Table 8. **Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units								Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
		Units in structure												
	Total	1 unit, detached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other	Mean number of rooms	Total	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Homeowner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate
District 3—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Scott County	9 488	6 730	61	207	202	96	2 192	5.2	8 511	591	977	81	1.5	11.7
Smith County	5 850	4 284	50	91	20	5	1 400	5.3	5 276	317	574	58	1.0	7.6
Wayne County (pt.)	1 272	896	4	3	2	1	366	5.2	1 095	85	177	14	.9	17.4
Winston County	7 613	6 104	82	306	138	42	941	5.4	7 061	450	552	80	1.1	7.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brandon city	4 010	2 994	253	178	276	135	174	6.0	3 875	84	135	1	1.1	7.7
Columbus city	9 901	6 510	143	1 368	602	937	341	5.1	9 138	523	763	33	2.2	8.7
Jackson city (pt.)	86	64	–	6	–	8	8	5.0	80	5	6	1	2.8	–
Laurel city (pt.)	94	87	5	–	–	–	2	6.0	85	1	9	2	5.2	7.7
Meridian city	17 740	11 654	324	2 594	1 626	933	609	5.2	16 170	682	1 570	10	2.9	8.3
Pearl city	7 658	5 173	48	161	408	878	990	5.2	7 151	243	507	5	2.8	9.3
Ridgeland city	6 141	2 096	323	690	884	1 981	167	4.5	5 625	78	516	9	3.0	9.7
Starkville city	7 776	3 654	113	1 835	696	989	489	5.0	7 332	310	444	17	1.2	4.7
District 4	207 200	144 543	4 621	13 653	8 753	9 786	25 844	5.3	185 716	10 153	21 484	1 880	2.2	10.7
COUNTY														
Adams County	14 715	10 640	340	943	732	362	1 698	5.4	13 262	529	1 453	68	2.4	10.2
Amite County	5 695	4 208	51	71	12	8	1 345	5.3	4 830	318	865	184	1.5	6.4
Copiah County	10 260	7 463	88	337	104	58	2 210	5.4	9 304	611	956	148	1.9	7.6
Covington County	6 535	4 827	46	119	88	20	1 435	5.3	5 786	431	749	53	1.4	6.1
Franklin County	3 555	2 673	34	53	20	7	768	5.2	3 086	180	469	88	2.2	9.6
Hinds County (pt.)	82 188	53 085	3 104	8 491	6 196	8 278	3 034	5.3	74 577	3 754	7 611	85	2.6	12.0
Jefferson Davis County	5 336	4 170	69	112	83	30	872	5.3	4 787	422	549	25	1.5	9.5
Jones County (pt.)	17 237	12 677	217	1 156	423	269	2 495	5.4	15 338	697	1 899	62	2.9	12.8
Lawrence County	5 160	4 027	53	83	101	19	877	5.2	4 506	244	654	122	1.2	13.5
Lincoln County	12 133	8 431	152	538	198	341	2 473	5.3	11 089	483	1 044	100	1.5	6.6
Marion County	10 132	7 681	135	316	78	138	1 784	5.3	9 110	552	1 022	170	1.8	6.8
Pike County	14 995	10 784	186	997	483	126	2 419	5.4	13 408	722	1 587	233	2.2	7.3
Simpson County	9 374	6 691	67	242	166	79	2 129	5.2	8 357	555	1 017	109	1.5	9.5
Walthall County	5 643	4 219	45	129	44	4	1 202	5.2	4 929	439	714	146	2.0	8.7
Wilkinson County	4 242	2 967	34	66	25	47	1 103	5.5	3 347	216	895	287	.9	4.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brookhaven city	4 196	2 921	109	345	166	304	351	5.4	3 845	159	351	6	2.0	6.5
Clinton city (pt.)	7 352	4 787	472	624	811	382	276	5.7	6 961	169	391	7	1.8	7.7
Jackson city (pt.)	67 572	42 763	2 559	7 773	5 322	7 799	1 356	5.2	60 834	3 258	6 738	66	2.9	12.5
Laurel city (pt.)	8 287	6 172	158	1 030	367	227	333	5.5	7 182	354	1 105	21	5.1	13.4
McComb city	4 969	3 564	74	754	296	91	190	5.4	4 511	188	458	18	3.8	6.2
Natchez city	8 660	6 284	267	837	631	342	299	5.4	7 660	284	1 000	18	3.1	11.0
District 5	210 716	143 396	3 362	12 314	9 211	13 209	29 224	5.2	183 977	8 781	26 739	6 375	2.7	12.2
COUNTY														
Forrest County	27 740	17 603	274	2 173	1 866	3 073	2 751	5.1	25 150	1 170	2 590	134	2.4	9.0
George County	6 663	4 850	50	150	73	9	1 531	5.2	5 779	309	884	343	2.0	8.4
Greene County	3 864	2 775	40	60	13	47	929	5.1	3 327	244	537	128	2.1	6.2
Hancock County	16 561	12 142	268	673	436	446	2 596	5.1	11 817	531	4 744	2 602	3.8	13.9
Harrison County	67 813	42 734	1 911	5 149	4 142	6 577	7 300	5.2	59 557	2 805	8 256	1 129	3.4	13.5
Jackson County	45 542	33 323	445	2 259	1 864	2 392	5 259	5.4	40 454	1 847	5 088	1 045	2.4	14.5
Lamar County	11 849	8 248	98	794	398	303	2 008	5.5	10 883	408	966	107	1.9	9.9
Pearl River County	15 793	11 421	140	710	188	196	3 138	5.4	13 760	628	2 033	636	2.3	9.3
Perry County	4 292	2 912	33	120	67	34	1 126	5.1	3 802	272	490	71	1.4	9.4
Stone County	4 148	3 018	37	136	67	24	866	5.3	3 685	191	463	134	1.4	8.3
Wayne County (pt.)	6 451	4 370	66	90	97	108	1 720	5.2	5 763	376	688	46	1.5	9.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Biloxi city	18 864	9 616	1 280	1 935	1 985	2 867	1 181	4.9	16 644	803	2 220	131	4.3	11.5
Gautier city	4 080	2 844	24	251	336	182	443	5.4	3 489	144	591	125	4.1	19.0
Gulfport city	18 236	11 537	338	1 653	1 229	2 378	1 101	5.1	15 797	640	2 439	148	4.0	15.4
Hattiesburg city	17 675	9 799	218	2 076	1 781	3 178	623	5.0	15 911	773	1 764	60	3.0	8.1
Long Beach city	6 241	4 648	103	442	325	573	150	5.6	5 602	158	639	138	3.3	12.5
Moss Point city	6 605	5 697	126	338	59	141	244	5.5	5 982	383	623	9	1.9	11.6
Ocean Springs city	5 971	4 646	54	236	108	712	215	5.6	5 530	119	441	34	2.5	9.8
Oronge Grove COP	5 778	4 525	51	252	199	269	482	5.6	5 226	232	552	11	4.1	14.3
Pascagoula city	11 053	6 968	154	1 184	1 232	1 220	295	5.1	9 774	497	1 279	33	2.5	16.2
Picayune city	4 322	3 210	57	526	131	154	244	5.4	3 892	167	430	15	3.1	10.1

Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
						Value								
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than $50,000	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $299,999	$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
The State	**651 587**	**544 424**	**2.78**	**5.8**	**441 821**	**249 302**	**156 081**	**24 236**	**7 041**	**3 571**	**1 590**	**31 400**	**45 600**	**67 800**
District 1	144 155	118 640	2.73	5.7	91 656	54 699	30 411	4 514	1 334	524	174	30 600	43 900	64 400
COUNTY														
Alcorn County	9 420	7 978	2.57	5.7	6 312	4 310	1 698	201	63	34	6	26 200	38 800	56 900
Benton County	2 444	1 966	2.81	5.4	1 404	1 130	262	9	2	–	1	23 700	35 100	45 200
Calhoun County	4 576	3 919	2.58	5.6	2 875	2 261	558	45	6	4	1	21 300	33 900	47 000
Chickasaw County	5 086	3 849	2.80	5.5	2 850	2 117	671	47	5	6	4	25 600	37 800	50 700
Choctaw County	2 754	2 308	2.77	5.6	1 489	1 221	256	10	2	–	–	23 800	36 000	44 700
DeSoto County	18 931	16 824	2.92	6.0	14 892	4 512	7 811	1 773	559	197	40	47 500	62 400	88 700
Grenada County (pt.)	391	279	2.70	5.4	190	135	51	4	–	–	–	25 300	39 500	55 000
Itawamba County	6 392	5 332	2.60	5.5	3 717	2 816	841	51	7	1	1	24 400	35 500	49 400
Lafayette County	6 843	5 481	2.66	5.9	4 371	2 128	1 751	350	85	44	13	34 800	51 100	74 500
Lee County	16 882	14 196	2.73	5.9	12 029	5 351	5 253	868	341	146	70	38 000	54 000	74 900
Marshall County	8 011	5 734	2.94	5.5	4 446	2 864	1 337	182	35	19	9	29 800	41 900	59 700
Monroe County	10 412	8 579	2.72	5.7	6 699	4 664	1 827	156	33	14	5	27 700	39 200	55 200
Montgomery County (pt.)	1 004	856	2.52	5.7	608	407	179	15	5	1	1	25 400	40 400	56 900
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	705	595	2.59	5.5	382	306	74	2	–	–	–	19 000	33 500	45 400
Panola County (pt.)	4 849	3 534	2.77	5.6	2 789	1 736	922	91	27	7	6	29 800	42 300	62 600
Pontotoc County	6 716	5 449	2.68	5.6	3 699	2 517	1 052	100	19	9	2	28 700	41 200	56 100
Prentiss County	6 823	5 797	2.66	5.5	4 222	3 187	919	89	21	6	–	25 300	36 700	49 600
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	2 110	1 625	2.78	5.5	1 201	972	216	12	1	–	–	19 300	32 700	44 400
Tate County	5 310	4 123	2.89	5.7	3 030	1 541	1 298	167	18	2	4	35 400	49 500	69 600
Tippah County	5 687	4 672	2.70	5.5	3 279	2 527	661	62	18	7	4	23 300	35 200	48 200
Tishomingo County	5 603	4 653	2.48	5.6	3 339	2 292	915	91	33	6	2	25 800	38 700	55 600
Union County	6 547	5 440	2.65	5.7	3 920	2 656	1 083	118	43	18	2	28 000	39 700	56 500
Webster County	3 004	2 557	2.63	5.7	1 711	1 313	354	34	7	2	1	24 300	36 000	48 300
Yalobusha County	3 655	2 894	2.60	5.5	2 202	1 736	422	37	4	1	2	24 000	35 500	47 000
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Corinth city	3 166	3 001	2.32	6.1	2 750	1 778	781	120	42	24	5	26 000	39 900	61 700
Southaven city	4 883	4 822	2.93	6.2	4 588	965	3 181	330	68	32	12	51 700	63 400	81 400
Tupelo city	7 149	6 875	2.68	6.5	6 407	2 030	3 275	611	292	134	65	45 700	62 400	87 600
District 2	109 663	93 432	2.92	5.8	80 103	53 156	22 523	2 977	859	400	188	26 400	40 200	58 400
COUNTY														
Attala County (pt.)	1 784	1 405	2.91	5.4	932	754	167	6	1	–	4	17 600	34 800	45 200
Bolivar County	7 895	6 944	2.98	5.8	6 154	4 164	1 652	237	60	29	12	24 800	39 200	57 400
Carroll County	2 699	2 094	2.72	5.5	1 338	1 018	276	38	2	1	3	21 600	34 400	49 000
Claiborne County	2 481	1 888	2.84	5.5	1 509	1 057	401	37	6	1	7	23 100	39 000	55 000
Coahoma County	5 966	5 411	2.86	6.0	4 926	3 524	1 118	176	75	22	11	25 000	36 700	54 100
Grenada County (pt.)	5 006	4 365	2.76	5.9	3 837	2 310	1 254	194	52	17	10	33 300	44 600	63 700
Hinds County (pt.)	11 134	9 926	3.20	5.7	8 812	5 457	2 960	291	64	31	9	31 700	43 900	60 400
Holmes County	5 044	3 921	2.88	5.6	3 084	2 489	533	40	14	3	5	16 500	30 200	44 000
Humphreys County	2 304	1 936	2.91	5.8	1 623	1 165	396	44	9	7	2	19 900	36 600	53 700
Issaquena County	427	296	3.03	5.5	195	139	45	8	1	2	–	22 300	35 600	54 000
Jefferson County	2 186	1 645	3.09	5.5	1 251	946	277	20	3	4	1	20 500	34 500	49 400
Leake County (pt.)	1 259	1 026	2.86	5.3	719	552	151	11	1	3	1	20 100	34 400	48 400
Leflore County	6 674	5 893	2.77	5.9	5 356	3 283	1 618	302	101	45	7	31 300	42 700	65 000
Madison County (pt.)	6 060	5 101	3.10	5.7	4 184	2 795	1 125	152	51	45	16	26 800	40 400	57 200
Montgomery County (pt.)	2 358	2 029	2.74	5.7	1 580	1 265	289	21	2	2	1	20 600	33 600	46 000
Panola County (pt.)	2 863	2 039	3.01	5.5	1 594	1 205	350	30	5	2	2	19 800	34 100	49 400
Quitman County	2 407	2 079	2.81	5.8	1 763	1 454	272	28	4	2	3	15 700	27 900	41 900
Sharkey County	1 276	1 016	3.16	5.8	895	570	270	38	13	2	2	26 800	40 800	62 300
Sunflower County	5 798	5 289	2.99	5.8	4 661	3 354	1 058	176	46	16	11	26 000	37 800	53 800
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	1 390	1 080	3.04	5.7	880	740	126	9	3	2	–	16 100	29 400	42 400
Tunica County	1 359	1 089	3.14	5.8	920	676	195	27	11	8	3	23 000	35 400	52 200
Warren County	11 986	9 952	2.79	5.9	8 834	4 351	3 740	524	128	52	39	34 600	50 600	72 200
Washington County	13 464	12 220	2.93	5.8	11 185	7 195	3 250	433	180	92	35	27 300	41 700	60 000
Yazoo County	5 843	4 788	2.78	5.7	3 871	2 693	1 000	135	27	12	4	25 100	38 400	55 200
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Canton city	2 185	2 084	2.77	5.9	1 956	1 313	565	56	13	6	3	29 800	41 200	56 300
Clarksdale city	3 812	3 621	2.79	6.0	3 401	2 471	789	98	35	5	3	26 400	37 300	52 700
Cleveland city	3 009	2 802	3.01	6.0	2 605	1 414	953	167	46	22	3	35 900	47 500	67 300
Clinton city (pt.)	320	300	3.62	6.0	283	139	88	36	13	6	1	37 400	51 200	91 400
Greenville city	8 936	8 539	2.89	5.9	7 987	5 103	2 359	287	137	71	30	29 100	42 500	60 000
Greenwood city	3 435	3 219	2.59	6.1	3 027	1 730	941	230	85	35	6	31 800	45 000	71 700
Grenada city	2 468	2 340	2.57	6.1	2 224	1 252	799	121	34	12	6	34 400	46 700	66 100
Indianola city	2 349	2 238	3.11	5.8	2 087	1 400	536	109	27	11	4	31 100	41 300	58 900
Jackson city (pt.)	6 886	6 661	3.27	5.8	6 339	3 963	2 228	119	13	11	5	33 000	44 400	59 100
Vicksburg city	4 592	4 392	2.52	5.9	4 083	2 648	1 237	131	31	14	22	28 500	42 200	57 400
Yazoo City city	2 558	2 356	2.73	5.9	2 205	1 602	519	64	14	6	–	24 900	38 000	52 200
District 3	136 683	111 138	2.77	5.7	86 695	46 744	31 971	5 529	1 492	681	278	32 000	47 100	70 800
COUNTY														
Attala County (pt.)	3 648	3 149	2.48	5.6	2 335	1 667	589	58	16	2	3	23 900	37 400	53 800
Clarke County	5 297	4 186	2.70	5.5	3 049	2 238	733	51	19	7	1	22 800	36 000	51 700
Clay County	5 396	4 521	2.91	5.7	3 698	2 441	1 122	87	26	17	5	31 300	41 500	57 800
Jasper County	5 259	3 898	2.85	5.5	2 437	1 824	557	44	8	1	3	21 800	36 000	50 200
Jones County (pt.)	5 961	4 635	2.75	5.6	3 349	2 073	1 143	114	12	5	2	29 200	42 600	60 400
Kemper County	2 916	2 274	2.77	5.4	1 354	1 088	247	14	2	2	1	24 900	36 600	46 300
Lauderdale County	18 753	15 380	2.63	5.8	13 035	7 034	4 857	751	217	111	65	32 900	47 300	69 000
Leake County (pt.)	4 494	3 703	2.65	5.5	2 480	1 870	529	63	11	7	–	21 500	34 700	49 600
Lowndes County	13 616	11 807	2.78	5.9	10 231	5 207	4 161	580	146	100	37	36 700	49 500	70 500
Madison County (pt.)	6 288	5 819	2.82	6.3	5 340	453	3 255	1 007	392	175	58	66 400	84 600	113 900
Neshoba County	7 083	5 853	2.75	5.5	3 971	2 896	952	100	11	11	1	24 700	38 000	52 200
Newton County	5 998	4 708	2.67	5.6	3 037	2 169	786	65	8	5	4	23 900	37 600	53 300
Noxubee County	3 236	2 387	3.01	5.5	1 700	1 341	321	28	7	1	2	17 800	31 700	45 700
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	6 910	5 673	2.77	6.0	4 673	2 152	1 994	392	86	33	16	36 500	53 200	76 300
Rankin County	23 697	18 785	2.89	5.8	16 400	5 161	8 482	2 008	500	189	60	45 300	64 400	89 900

Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
						Value								
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than $50,000	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $299,999	$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
District 3—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Scott County	6 866	5 204	2.80	5.5	3 758	2 806	848	76	13	9	6	20 200	34 900	50 400
Smith County	4 524	3 420	2.77	5.5	1 883	1 369	473	32	4	2	3	22 300	36 900	52 200
Wayne County (pt.)	981	696	2.92	5.3	426	336	85	4	–	–	1	17 300	29 300	45 100
Winston County	5 760	5 040	2.71	5.6	3 539	2 619	837	55	14	4	10	29 000	39 100	50 900
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brandon city	3 065	2 904	2.95	6.5	2 729	408	1 782	391	110	27	11	60 900	77 800	96 100
Columbus city	4 817	4 608	2.58	5.9	4 335	2 601	1 517	140	49	19	9	32 500	44 900	61 200
Jackson city (pt.)	35	32	3.03	5.8	28	11	13	2	1	–	1	41 300	61 900	75 000
Laurel city (pt.)	73	71	2.89	6.2	67	11	51	3	1	–	1	54 400	64 800	73 100
Meridian city	9 328	8 863	2.49	6.1	8 279	4 638	2 920	427	157	86	51	31 600	45 900	67 200
Pearl city	4 979	4 355	2.81	5.7	4 148	1 922	2 049	130	29	15	3	41 900	51 600	65 100
Ridgeland city	1 959	1 879	2.73	5.9	1 780	205	1 441	101	15	14	4	60 600	71 900	87 800
Starkville city	3 158	2 849	2.61	6.3	2 669	962	1 373	241	62	21	10	43 000	59 600	81 000
District 4	132 337	112 656	2.75	5.8	90 985	48 105	33 970	5 497	1 725	1 124	564	32 500	47 900	70 800
COUNTY														
Adams County	9 476	8 108	2.66	5.9	7 196	4 263	2 413	344	92	61	23	30 800	43 900	65 500
Amite County	4 152	3 156	2.76	5.5	1 786	1 269	466	32	9	6	4	20 800	36 800	54 000
Copiah County	7 413	5 830	2.81	5.6	4 371	3 246	995	91	30	6	3	22 200	35 600	50 900
Covington County	4 942	3 810	2.83	5.5	2 421	1 803	555	47	9	3	4	24 500	37 300	50 600
Franklin County	2 623	2 050	2.70	5.4	1 372	1 018	321	28	3	–	2	21 000	35 900	50 700
Hinds County (pt.)	44 918	42 258	2.74	6.3	39 451	13 794	19 146	3 840	1 301	901	469	43 300	61 100	87 200
Jefferson Davis County	4 051	3 384	2.93	5.6	2 278	1 691	556	29	2	–	–	24 200	36 700	50 700
Jones County (pt.)	11 229	9 412	2.65	5.9	7 415	4 705	2 309	261	83	42	15	27 000	40 900	61 200
Lawrence County	3 891	3 273	2.76	5.5	2 333	1 699	591	31	6	2	4	30 400	40 200	51 700
Lincoln County	8 715	6 786	2.72	5.6	4 727	2 774	1 632	236	47	28	10	29 300	43 800	65 500
Marion County	7 246	5 926	2.77	5.5	4 214	2 865	1 164	136	31	11	7	26 400	38 800	57 100
Pike County	10 031	8 196	2.71	5.7	6 496	4 175	1 950	244	68	47	12	27 400	41 000	59 400
Simpson County	6 770	5 185	2.79	5.5	3 560	2 457	995	76	22	7	3	24 800	38 900	55 400
Walthall County	4 156	3 261	2.85	5.5	1 803	1 246	482	60	9	3	3	24 100	39 100	55 800
Wilkinson County	2 724	2 021	2.84	5.7	1 562	1 100	395	42	13	7	5	21 000	35 700	54 600
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brookhaven city	2 461	2 212	2.56	6.1	2 069	1 160	719	135	28	21	6	30 700	45 500	68 600
Clinton city (pt.)	4 792	4 527	2.91	6.4	4 288	420	3 181	522	118	46	1	61 800	73 800	92 900
Jackson city (pt.)	34 256	32 970	2.68	6.3	31 269	12 326	14 101	2 538	1 041	807	456	41 600	57 200	82 400
Laurel city (pt.)	4 349	4 170	2.49	6.3	3 936	2 401	1 247	172	64	38	14	28 000	41 900	64 300
McComb city	2 777	2 631	2.42	6.1	2 466	1 579	749	81	27	25	5	29 000	41 700	59 700
Natchez city	4 777	4 494	2.48	6.2	4 198	2 338	1 465	253	71	51	20	31 200	45 700	70 000
District 5	128 749	108 558	2.78	5.8	92 382	46 598	37 206	5 719	1 631	842	386	35 300	49 700	71 400
COUNTY														
Forrest County	15 324	13 310	2.69	5.9	11 665	6 598	4 204	561	148	96	58	31 100	45 200	66 700
George County	4 983	3 843	2.87	5.5	2 483	1 777	644	43	7	6	6	24 800	37 500	53 800
Greene County	2 873	2 201	2.88	5.4	1 280	1 012	250	17	1	–	–	20 300	33 800	47 000
Hancock County	9 339	7 709	2.67	5.6	6 729	3 134	2 776	555	166	75	23	35 700	52 800	77 200
Harrison County	36 572	31 652	2.72	5.9	28 847	12 366	13 075	2 179	663	372	192	39 400	55 100	76 700
Jackson County	29 738	26 235	2.88	5.9	23 919	11 663	10 011	1 517	451	204	73	38 100	50 900	72 100
Lamar County	8 192	6 787	2.89	5.9	5 207	2 239	2 391	379	117	60	21	36 800	55 400	78 100
Pearl River County	10 888	8 703	2.79	5.7	6 703	3 874	2 413	338	52	19	7	32 200	45 100	64 900
Perry County	3 137	2 289	2.86	5.4	1 477	1 158	296	18	2	3	–	20 200	34 300	47 600
Stone County	2 941	2 357	2.75	5.6	1 620	1 100	467	41	8	1	3	25 900	39 100	56 800
Wayne County (pt.)	4 762	3 472	2.84	5.4	2 452	1 677	679	71	16	6	3	22 700	38 400	56 300
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Biloxi city	7 297	6 641	2.49	5.9	6 274	2 688	2 784	501	176	86	39	37 800	55 400	76 600
Gautier city	2 388	2 078	2.87	6.0	1 975	757	1 013	131	44	22	8	41 800	58 400	77 400
Gulfport city	8 957	8 404	2.51	6.1	7 914	3 738	3 137	609	198	162	70	37 300	52 100	75 200
Hattiesburg city	7 342	6 960	2.56	6.3	6 556	3 509	2 357	437	114	87	52	31 100	47 100	71 400
Long Beach city	3 801	3 707	2.87	6.3	3 511	1 058	2 093	272	55	19	14	47 200	62 000	82 900
Moss Point city	4 630	4 479	2.99	5.9	4 281	2 752	1 355	117	38	14	5	32 500	43 100	58 900
Ocean Springs city	3 680	3 530	2.79	6.3	3 310	1 103	1 702	327	113	43	22	45 400	62 100	87 700
Orange Grove COP	3 641	3 375	2.98	6.0	3 124	1 277	1 669	133	30	13	2	43 000	55 200	70 900
Pascagoula city	5 794	5 553	2.69	6.1	5 253	2 725	2 037	326	99	47	19	38 000	49 100	69 300
Picayune city	2 560	2 389	2.77	6.0	2 262	1 390	743	105	16	6	2	33 200	44 300	60 700

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
						Contract rent								
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than $250	$250 to $499	$500 to $749	$750 to $999	$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	With meals included in rent
The State	**259 787**	**120 732**	**2.65**	**4.4**	**214 289**	**126 942**	**80 106**	**6 222**	**588**	**431**	**123**	**215**	**313**	**1 466**
District 1	42 617	21 930	2.59	4.5	33 612	23 255	9 679	616	46	16	110	187	277	119
COUNTY														
Alcorn County	3 029	1 644	2.38	4.5	2 482	2 070	406	4	1	1	100–	157	216	11
Benton County	398	297	2.89	4.5	221	210	10	1	–	–	100–	122	168	–
Calhoun County	1 086	723	2.65	4.6	728	682	44	2	–	–	100–	145	188	1
Chickasaw County	1 394	757	2.65	4.6	1 075	963	110	2	–	–	100–	144	195	5
Choctaw County	463	306	2.66	4.9	250	235	15	–	–	–	100–	133	191	5
DeSoto County	4 342	2 197	2.84	4.6	3 637	1 448	1 878	295	10	6	185	311	419	8
Grenada County (pt.)	75	46	2.80	4.5	48	41	7	–	–	–	119	163	208	1
Itawamba County	1 105	806	2.53	4.8	738	621	117	–	–	–	100–	151	221	2
Lafayette County	4 247	1 274	2.16	4.1	3 858	1 749	1 943	142	21	3	182	272	373	18
Lee County	7 568	2 892	2.47	4.3	6 683	3 510	3 027	136	7	3	155	242	311	16
Marshall County	2 066	1 058	2.89	4.3	1 520	1 246	264	6	4	–	100–	145	226	8
Monroe County	2 936	1 714	2.71	4.6	2 260	1 862	395	2	1	–	100–	156	228	5
Montgomery County (pt.)	319	157	2.55	4.4	252	213	39	–	–	–	100–	123	191	2
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	129	85	2.60	4.9	75	70	5	–	–	–	100–	138	186	1
Panola County (pt.)	1 163	698	2.87	4.8	810	600	207	2	1	–	100	181	255	2
Pontotoc County	1 630	980	2.50	4.7	1 138	941	194	3	–	–	111	173	232	3
Prentiss County	1 824	983	2.51	4.4	1 431	1 259	167	3	–	2	100–	155	212	7
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	601	444	3.04	4.7	395	374	19	1	–	1	100–	100–	149	3
Tate County	1 714	1 017	3.00	4.5	1 215	867	339	9	–	–	105	185	263	3
Tippah County	1 471	911	2.61	4.6	1 091	984	106	1	–	–	100–	140	197	1
Tishomingo County	1 456	883	2.48	4.7	1 036	921	112	3	–	–	100–	134	194	–
Union County	1 820	1 089	2.55	4.6	1 385	1 188	194	3	–	–	100–	160	219	10
Webster County	822	496	2.64	4.7	556	511	45	–	–	–	100–	130	192	2
Yalobusha County	959	473	2.57	4.4	728	690	36	1	1	–	100–	120	177	5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Corinth city	1 915	867	2.18	4.4	1 761	1 515	243	2	1	–	100–	149	206	8
Southaven city	1 232	592	2.85	4.9	1 142	245	730	159	8	–	278	384	457	3
Tupelo city	4 556	1 465	2.36	4.3	4 274	1 881	2 265	121	6	1	175	264	328	8
District 2	60 525	33 381	3.00	4.4	47 629	37 119	10 055	405	24	26	100–	154	239	238
COUNTY														
Attala County (pt.)	484	271	3.01	4.8	303	292	8	1	2	–	100–	106	181	7
Bolivar County	5 397	3 022	3.07	4.4	4 170	3 255	890	21	3	1	100–	160	240	20
Carroll County	653	388	2.86	4.8	367	330	35	2	–	–	100–	124	188	4
Claiborne County	861	460	2.75	4.3	628	574	54	–	–	–	100–	123	184	2
Coahoma County	4 564	2 461	3.03	4.3	3 543	2 823	714	5	–	1	100–	145	229	10
Grenada County (pt.)	2 229	1 144	2.75	4.4	1 934	1 460	458	14	2	–	105	174	248	11
Hinds County (pt.)	5 312	2 368	2.84	4.2	4 678	3 309	1 311	50	1	7	106	174	267	17
Holmes County	2 095	1 164	3.18	4.6	1 334	1 285	45	2	–	2	100–	100–	132	3
Humphreys County	1 622	1 170	3.30	4.5	1 019	928	87	3	–	1	100–	126	186	6
Issaquena County	206	144	2.99	4.7	65	54	10	1	–	–	100–	100–	184	–
Jefferson County	628	304	3.03	4.5	441	419	22	–	–	–	100–	100–	162	6
Leake County (pt.)	308	135	2.74	4.3	217	211	5	1	–	–	100–	111	160	2
Leflore County	6 075	3 556	2.86	4.2	5 209	4 220	950	34	2	3	100–	141	222	25
Madison County (pt.)	2 591	1 181	3.26	4.4	2 156	1 753	383	19	1	–	100–	156	229	7
Montgomery County (pt.)	851	549	2.88	4.6	644	609	35	–	–	–	100–	135	185	1
Panola County (pt.)	1 255	764	3.27	4.4	844	779	65	–	–	–	100–	113	189	7
Quitman County	1 114	889	3.27	4.9	699	658	40	1	–	–	100–	100	156	3
Sharkey County	808	608	3.68	4.8	432	400	31	–	–	1	100–	102	172	5
Sunflower County	3 852	2 509	3.16	4.5	2 886	2 506	375	4	–	1	100–	146	218	10
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	933	724	3.44	4.6	514	495	16	3	–	–	100–	100–	108	6
Tunica County	1 167	746	3.32	4.5	735	672	62	1	–	–	100–	100–	162	8
Warren County	5 421	2 290	2.56	4.3	4 765	2 891	1 772	93	5	4	127	211	305	17
Washington County	9 129	4 911	3.04	4.2	7 889	5 338	2 395	143	8	5	120	196	281	50
Yazoo County	2 970	1 623	3.00	4.4	2 157	1 858	292	7	–	–	100–	125	200	11
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Canton city	1 213	670	3.15	4.4	1 103	832	263	8	–	–	107	171	249	3
Clarksdale city	2 947	1 508	2.90	4.2	2 656	2 074	578	3	–	1	100–	158	237	5
Cleveland city	1 873	756	2.65	4.1	1 752	1 043	689	18	2	–	173	230	289	5
Clinton city (pt.)	208	38	2.10	3.5	202	169	29	2	–	2	119	189	236	–
Greenville city	6 386	3 293	2.93	4.1	5 874	3 760	1 971	131	8	4	132	207	295	41
Greenwood city	3 603	2 139	2.68	4.0	3 389	2 721	648	17	2	1	101	139	219	18
Grenada city	1 589	740	2.67	4.3	1 454	1 125	318	9	2	–	103	170	243	7
Indianola city	1 407	890	3.11	4.4	1 220	951	266	2	–	1	100	183	243	2
Jackson city (pt.)	4 065	1 626	2.84	4.1	3 766	2 519	1 201	42	1	3	112	183	279	13
Vicksburg city	3 676	1 536	2.45	4.2	3 373	2 187	1 153	30	1	2	119	192	297	14
Yazoo City city	1 769	874	2.90	4.3	1 584	1 347	236	1	–	–	100–	134	212	8
District 3	48 038	19 793	2.52	4.4	39 479	21 232	15 806	1 937	224	280	138	235	344	690
COUNTY														
Attala County (pt.)	1 029	634	2.52	4.5	768	656	109	2	–	1	100–	134	193	1
Clarke County	1 037	650	2.73	4.7	617	518	95	3	–	1	100–	142	220	2
Clay County	1 855	872	2.60	4.4	1 500	1 155	337	8	–	–	100–	171	244	9
Jasper County	697	473	2.91	5.0	406	365	39	–	–	2	100–	121	189	5
Jones County (pt.)	1 207	645	2.82	4.7	862	552	294	15	–	1	149	215	278	2
Kemper County	710	464	2.77	4.6	393	369	23	1	–	–	100–	100–	158	2
Lauderdale County	9 479	3 383	2.50	4.4	8 226	4 792	3 191	216	27	–	133	222	304	140
Leake County (pt.)	727	482	2.68	4.7	463	411	51	–	–	1	100–	143	208	3
Lowndes County	7 786	3 338	2.57	4.4	6 558	3 552	2 711	274	14	7	152	236	337	150
Madison County (pt.)	4 337	796	1.81	3.9	4 204	162	2 955	717	115	255	351	417	506	316
Neshoba County	1 765	1 094	2.82	4.5	1 238	1 102	133	3	–	–	100–	130	194	5
Newton County	1 360	801	2.71	4.6	959	862	94	3	–	–	100–	133	199	10
Noxubee County	904	599	3.14	4.6	565	527	37	1	–	–	100–	100–	160	8
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	5 172	1 216	2.32	4.1	4 717	2 243	2 275	186	10	3	175	257	332	13
Ronkin County	6 161	2 087	2.55	4.4	5 509	1 844	3 101	498	57	9	216	314	416	7

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
						Contract rent								
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than $250	$250 to $499	$500 to $749	$750 to $999	$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	With meals included in rent
District 3—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Scott County	1 645	937	2.89	4.5	1 153	960	184	8	1	–	103	168	230	5
Smith County	752	518	2.82	4.8	399	359	39	1	–	–	100–	135	195	–
Wayne County (pt.)	114	69	2.87	4.7	53	46	7	–	–	–	100–	128	186	1
Winston County	1 301	735	2.83	4.6	889	757	131	1	–	–	100–	155	221	11
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brandon city	810	271	2.41	4.4	760	378	290	84	7	1	187	252	413	–
Columbus city	4 321	1 598	2.44	4.2	4 013	2 153	1 731	125	2	2	147	238	333	146
Jackson city (pt.)	45	27	2.33	4.5	38	24	14	–	–	–	212	237	278	1
Laurel city (pt.)	12	12	2.92	5.8	12	1	6	5	–	–	450	488	533	–
Meridian city	6 842	2 129	2.42	4.2	6 382	3 831	2 450	92	9	–	124	213	295	28
Pearl city	2 172	599	2.46	4.2	2 060	514	1 430	112	4	–	250	326	411	3
Ridgeland city	3 666	429	1.72	3.8	3 619	68	2 725	606	23	197	352	411	492	208
Starkville city	4 174	769	2.24	4.1	3 948	1 849	1 911	176	9	3	176	259	329	7
District 4	53 379	22 803	2.54	4.3	45 868	23 710	20 423	1 562	114	59	137	243	349	155
COUNTY														
Adams County	3 786	1 817	2.59	4.5	3 246	2 331	876	35	2	2	100–	174	265	3
Amite County	678	477	2.70	4.9	343	308	34	1	–	–	100–	125	182	3
Copiah County	1 891	1 078	2.89	4.6	1 359	1 208	144	6	–	1	100–	141	201	4
Covington County	844	531	2.95	4.6	493	439	52	2	–	–	100–	138	203	1
Franklin County	463	298	2.68	4.5	282	269	13	–	–	–	100–	102	180	3
Hinds County (pt.)	29 659	9 978	2.42	4.2	28 049	9 499	16 990	1 420	99	41	202	310	385	68
Jefferson Davis County	736	439	2.79	4.4	469	421	48	–	–	–	100–	136	199	2
Jones County (pt.)	4 109	2 233	2.64	4.6	3 359	2 593	707	44	5	10	104	168	242	37
Lawrence County	615	359	2.61	4.6	393	347	46	–	–	–	100–	141	202	4
Lincoln County	2 374	1 078	2.56	4.5	1 923	1 462	442	13	4	2	102	175	247	5
Marion County	1 864	1 147	2.69	4.5	1 294	1 040	247	7	–	–	100–	163	234	16
Pike County	3 377	1 603	2.68	4.5	2 781	2 179	571	27	2	2	100–	166	240	5
Simpson County	1 587	854	2.74	4.5	1 073	883	182	6	2	–	104	170	231	–
Walthall County	773	488	3.01	4.7	451	398	51	1	–	1	100	150	213	4
Wilkinson County	623	423	2.90	4.8	353	333	20	–	–	–	100–	100–	138	–
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brookhaven city	1 384	555	2.51	4.4	1 266	915	338	9	2	2	107	181	262	2
Clinton city (pt.)	2 169	545	2.44	4.5	2 085	265	1 652	158	9	1	310	358	423	9
Jackson city (pt.)	26 578	8 901	2.40	4.1	25 287	8 842	15 099	1 221	85	40	196	305	383	57
Laurel city (pt.)	2 833	1 435	2.60	4.5	2 549	1 921	578	36	4	10	103	168	249	31
McComb city	1 734	643	2.64	4.5	1 613	1 236	355	19	1	2	103	173	246	4
Natchez city	2 883	1 320	2.50	4.4	2 577	1 789	751	34	1	2	100–	169	274	2
District 5	55 228	22 825	2.54	4.3	47 701	21 626	24 143	1 702	180	50	176	261	332	264
COUNTY														
Forrest County	9 826	3 123	2.31	4.1	8 944	4 633	4 169	125	12	5	167	244	296	37
George County	796	449	2.80	4.7	514	420	92	2	–	–	109	178	235	1
Greene County	454	243	3.02	4.4	237	215	22	–	–	–	100–	142	203	1
Hancock County	2 478	1 291	2.52	4.4	2 026	986	918	109	9	4	172	254	331	5
Harrison County	22 985	9 010	2.54	4.3	20 235	7 472	11 808	843	89	23	203	280	354	86
Jackson County	10 716	4 923	2.66	4.4	9 637	3 905	5 230	431	55	16	201	272	339	29
Lamar County	2 691	1 006	2.45	4.4	2 243	1 087	994	146	15	1	180	254	331	93
Pearl River County	2 872	1 512	2.72	4.6	2 252	1 517	690	44	–	1	128	204	280	3
Perry County	665	351	2.75	4.5	397	366	31	–	–	–	100–	136	191	3
Stone County	744	408	2.81	4.6	524	414	110	–	–	–	115	176	239	2
Wayne County (pt.)	1 001	509	2.73	4.4	692	611	79	2	–	–	100–	132	196	4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Biloxi city	9 347	3 358	2.51	4.2	7 953	3 040	4 493	372	37	11	186	279	351	53
Gautier city	1 101	486	2.91	4.7	979	344	588	43	3	1	210	298	361	–
Gulfport city	6 840	2 430	2.37	4.2	6 236	2 362	3 705	148	13	8	204	274	344	14
Hattiesburg city	8 569	2 164	2.18	3.9	8 029	3 836	3 993	173	22	5	171	254	304	122
Long Beach city	1 801	751	2.62	4.6	1 716	305	1 233	149	27	2	263	313	392	3
Moss Point city	1 352	876	2.89	4.5	1 173	784	377	7	5	–	150	212	275	6
Ocean Springs city	1 850	900	2.30	4.3	1 766	423	1 125	192	22	4	253	318	389	–
Orange Grove COP	1 585	889	3.02	4.8	1 464	351	1 015	96	2	–	253	331	389	3
Pascagoula city	3 980	1 106	2.44	4.0	3 622	1 490	2 064	47	14	7	201	265	312	19
Picayune city	1 332	591	2.56	4.5	1 221	813	393	15	–	–	108	201	286	–

Table 11. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State	**911 374**	**623 470**	**281 515**	**2 329**	**3 203**	**857**	**4 745**	**620 574**	**280 627**	**2 277**	**3 080**	**71**
District 1	186 772	150 037	36 024	214	395	102	689	149 626	35 872	202	379	4
COUNTY												
Alcorn County	12 449	11 182	1 241	9	11	6	38	11 151	1 239	9	11	1
Benton County	2 842	1 976	863	3	–	–	11	1 969	859	3	–	–
Calhoun County	5 662	4 381	1 264	7	1	9	21	4 371	1 263	7	–	–
Chickasaw County	6 480	4 325	2 142	8	5	–	29	4 314	2 127	7	3	–
Choctaw County	3 217	2 359	854	3	1	–	6	2 354	853	3	1	–
DeSoto County	23 273	20 543	2 636	42	32	20	77	20 498	2 627	42	29	–
Grenada County (pt.)	466	413	51	2	–	–	3	412	49	2	–	–
Itawamba County	7 497	7 085	404	3	4	1	29	7 058	404	3	3	–
Lafayette County	11 090	8 271	2 562	10	242	5	53	8 233	2 554	8	241	1
Lee County	24 450	19 757	4 602	25	42	24	117	19 697	4 574	23	39	–
Marshall County	10 077	5 636	4 396	29	9	7	30	5 623	4 387	28	8	1
Monroe County	13 348	9 783	3 541	8	6	10	58	9 758	3 518	8	6	–
Montgomery County (pt.)	1 323	1 011	309	–	3	–	6	1 006	308	–	3	–
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	834	655	179	–	–	–	1	655	178	–	–	–
Panola County (pt.)	6 012	4 472	1 528	5	3	4	20	4 463	1 522	4	3	–
Pontotoc County	8 346	7 254	1 073	11	6	2	19	7 240	1 070	11	6	–
Prentiss County	8 647	7 810	824	6	3	4	27	7 787	824	6	3	–
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	2 711	1 678	1 023	2	7	1	15	1 671	1 017	2	6	–
Tate County	7 024	4 944	2 059	12	7	2	32	4 930	2 044	12	6	–
Tippah County	7 158	6 134	1 015	6	3	–	18	6 121	1 011	5	3	–
Tishomingo County	7 059	6 818	231	7	1	2	16	6 807	229	6	1	–
Union County	8 367	7 289	1 063	7	4	4	33	7 265	1 060	4	4	1
Webster County	3 826	3 140	684	1	1	–	16	3 128	680	1	1	–
Yalobusha County	4 614	3 121	1 480	8	4	1	14	3 115	1 475	8	2	–
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Corinth city	5 081	4 145	921	4	7	4	21	4 128	920	4	7	1
Southaven city	6 115	5 939	137	15	14	10	26	5 923	137	15	14	–
Tupelo city	11 705	9 108	2 547	10	27	13	56	9 078	2 535	10	26	–
District 2	170 188	72 958	96 525	155	395	155	764	72 694	96 194	149	377	10
COUNTY												
Attala County (pt.)	2 268	1 057	1 208	1	–	2	7	1 054	1 206	1	–	–
Bolivar County	13 292	5 678	7 526	7	43	38	99	5 641	7 503	7	42	–
Carroll County	3 352	2 172	1 172	5	2	1	11	2 167	1 167	5	2	–
Claiborne County	3 342	892	2 437	8	5	–	11	887	2 431	8	5	–
Coahoma County	10 530	4 377	6 085	7	34	27	88	4 352	6 049	7	32	2
Grenada County (pt.)	7 235	4 444	2 763	11	10	7	24	4 436	2 755	10	10	–
Hinds County (pt.)	16 446	2 409	14 021	6	8	2	42	2 400	13 992	5	7	–
Holmes County	7 139	2 109	5 011	5	11	3	24	2 102	4 998	5	10	–
Humphreys County	3 926	1 530	2 382	2	10	2	20	1 524	2 370	2	10	–
Issaquena County	633	315	316	1	1	–	1	315	315	1	1	–
Jefferson County	2 814	502	2 310	1	1	–	14	499	2 299	1	1	–
Leake County (pt.)	1 567	558	1 000	9	–	–	4	558	996	9	–	–
Leflore County	12 749	5 867	6 827	9	39	7	43	5 852	6 805	9	38	2
Madison County (pt.)	8 651	2 957	5 677	5	11	1	22	2 954	5 659	5	11	–
Montgomery County (pt.)	3 209	1 761	1 440	5	2	1	10	1 759	1 433	5	2	–
Panola County (pt.)	4 118	1 582	2 528	4	3	1	23	1 575	2 513	4	3	–
Quitman County	3 521	1 718	1 790	4	7	2	14	1 707	1 789	4	7	–
Sharkey County	2 084	897	1 179	–	6	2	11	896	1 172	–	5	–
Sunflower County	9 650	4 214	5 381	8	35	12	45	4 200	5 361	8	34	2
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	2 323	830	1 479	3	11	–	9	828	1 474	3	9	–
Tunica County	2 526	840	1 681	2	1	2	14	839	1 670	1	1	1
Warren County	17 407	11 010	6 302	19	65	11	67	10 972	6 289	18	60	1
Washington County	22 593	10 654	11 810	23	79	27	131	10 598	11 765	21	76	2
Yazoo County	8 813	4 585	4 200	10	11	7	30	4 579	4 183	10	11	–
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Canton city	3 398	1 364	2 021	4	8	1	6	1 363	2 017	4	8	–
Clarksdale city	6 759	2 936	3 785	4	28	6	50	2 918	3 760	4	26	1
Cleveland city	4 882	2 932	1 913	1	23	13	30	2 920	1 909	1	22	–
Clinton city (pt.)	528	152	376	–	–	–	1	151	376	–	–	–
Greenville city	15 322	6 982	8 247	20	62	11	77	6 946	8 221	18	59	1
Greenwood city	7 038	3 269	3 731	6	26	6	22	3 263	3 720	6	26	1
Grenada city	4 057	2 286	1 755	6	6	4	12	2 282	1 752	5	6	–
Indianola city	3 756	1 540	2 194	7	11	4	15	1 535	2 187	7	11	1
Jackson city (pt.)	10 951	329	10 611	5	4	2	21	328	10 594	4	4	–
Vicksburg city	8 268	3 955	4 282	7	21	3	30	3 945	4 269	7	17	–
Yazoo City city	4 327	1 763	2 544	5	10	5	21	1 761	2 530	5	10	–
District 3	184 721	131 912	50 642	1 360	615	192	829	131 411	50 522	1 352	585	22
COUNTY												
Attala County (pt.)	4 677	3 497	1 170	5	5	–	10	3 492	1 165	5	5	–
Clarke County	6 334	4 393	1 933	2	3	3	24	4 379	1 927	2	2	–
Clay County	7 251	3 817	3 416	7	8	3	25	3 803	3 408	7	8	–
Jasper County	5 956	3 316	2 635	4	1	–	14	3 305	2 632	4	1	–
Jones County (pt.)	7 168	6 340	777	41	8	2	18	6 326	776	41	6	1
Kemper County	3 626	1 789	1 782	53	1	1	11	1 784	1 777	53	1	–
Lauderdale County	28 232	19 244	8 847	34	75	32	135	19 173	8 824	33	62	5
Leake County (pt.)	5 221	3 958	1 085	176	1	1	6	3 956	1 082	176	1	–
Lowndes County	21 402	14 181	7 087	29	64	41	124	14 110	7 074	28	61	5
Madison County (pt.)	10 625	9 351	1 203	8	48	15	70	9 298	1 202	8	45	2
Neshoba County	8 848	6 598	1 508	727	10	5	31	6 579	1 502	726	10	–
Newton County	7 358	5 231	1 951	173	1	2	25	5 212	1 948	171	1	1
Noxubee County	4 140	1 575	2 550	11	3	1	5	1 575	2 547	11	2	–
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	12 082	7 940	3 812	8	294	28	99	7 880	3 800	8	291	4
Rankin County	29 858	25 615	4 095	24	82	42	156	25 512	4 086	23	78	3

Table 11. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 3—Con.												
COUNTY—Con.												
Scott County	8 511	5 543	2 933	17	5	13	36	5 527	2 926	16	5	1
Smith County	5 276	4 371	897	4	2	2	15	4 360	895	4	2	–
Wayne County (pt.)	1 095	652	442	1	–	–	8	648	438	1	–	–
Winston County	7 061	4 501	2 519	36	4	1	17	4 492	2 513	35	4	–
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Brandon city	3 875	3 419	438	1	11	6	19	3 406	438	1	11	–
Columbus city	9 138	5 055	4 045	6	21	11	51	5 022	4 035	6	21	3
Jackson city (pt.)	80	15	58	2	4	1	1	15	58	2	3	1
Laurel city (pt.)	85	81	3	–	1	–	–	81	3	–	1	–
Meridian city	16 170	9 590	6 493	21	51	15	78	9 547	6 477	20	46	2
Pearl city	7 151	6 604	498	8	24	17	47	6 577	495	8	23	1
Ridgeland city	5 625	4 981	605	3	26	10	43	4 950	604	3	25	–
Starkville city	7 332	5 349	1 699	4	257	23	71	5 305	1 696	4	254	2
District 4	185 716	119 029	65 998	158	438	93	685	118 623	65 827	149	422	10
COUNTY												
Adams County	13 262	7 228	6 000	15	17	2	49	7 198	5 983	14	17	1
Amite County	4 830	2 942	1 881	5	2	–	8	2 937	1 878	5	2	–
Copiah County	9 304	5 185	4 101	5	6	7	30	5 170	4 094	5	5	–
Covington County	5 786	4 090	1 688	4	3	1	14	4 082	1 683	4	3	–
Franklin County	3 086	2 086	998	–	1	1	8	2 082	995	–	1	–
Hinds County (pt.)	74 577	47 431	26 675	66	345	60	342	47 235	26 597	59	337	7
Jefferson Davis County	4 787	2 452	2 320	11	4	–	9	2 451	2 313	10	4	–
Jones County (pt.)	15 338	11 281	4 027	10	16	4	50	11 249	4 017	10	12	–
Lawrence County	4 506	3 200	1 298	3	3	2	15	3 192	1 293	3	3	–
Lincoln County	11 089	8 082	2 989	6	10	2	23	8 067	2 984	6	9	–
Marion County	9 110	6 719	2 371	7	11	2	37	6 692	2 362	7	11	1
Pike County	13 408	7 875	5 515	6	7	5	48	7 839	5 509	6	6	–
Simpson County	8 357	6 084	2 255	11	6	1	14	6 074	2 253	11	5	–
Walthall County	4 929	3 141	1 773	5	7	3	21	3 129	1 767	5	7	–
Wilkinson County	3 347	1 233	2 107	4	–	3	17	1 226	2 099	4	–	1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Brookhaven city	3 845	2 282	1 552	3	8	–	7	2 278	1 550	3	7	–
Clinton city (pt.)	6 961	6 103	792	6	50	10	28	6 087	790	6	49	1
Jackson city (pt.)	60 834	36 378	24 067	56	287	46	290	36 213	23 995	49	281	6
Laurel city (pt.)	7 182	4 204	2 965	3	8	2	27	4 191	2 955	3	6	–
McComb city	4 511	2 635	1 865	3	4	4	18	2 624	1 862	3	4	–
Natchez city	7 660	4 089	3 550	7	13	1	37	4 065	3 537	7	13	1
District 5	183 977	149 534	32 326	442	1 360	315	1 778	148 220	32 212	425	1 317	25
COUNTY												
Forrest County	25 150	18 324	6 609	29	160	28	177	18 191	6 594	28	157	3
George County	5 779	5 292	472	12	–	3	10	5 287	470	12	–	–
Greene County	3 327	2 752	569	4	1	1	17	2 738	567	4	1	–
Hancock County	11 817	10 803	914	41	38	21	167	10 664	911	39	36	–
Harrison County	59 557	47 868	10 476	176	862	175	875	47 242	10 421	167	836	16
Jackson County	40 454	32 795	7 267	92	249	51	342	32 530	7 249	90	238	5
Lamar County	10 883	9 679	1 145	12	29	18	63	9 637	1 141	12	29	1
Pearl River County	13 760	11 948	1 743	38	16	15	87	11 884	1 736	38	15	–
Perry County	3 802	3 005	774	22	–	1	13	2 996	774	19	–	–
Stone County	3 685	2 996	676	11	–	2	15	2 986	673	11	–	–
Wayne County (pt.)	5 763	4 072	1 681	5	5	–	12	4 065	1 676	5	5	–
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Biloxi city	16 644	13 148	2 826	55	533	82	352	12 908	2 803	52	524	5
Gautier city	3 489	2 740	709	13	22	5	32	2 718	706	11	21	1
Gulfport city	15 797	11 733	3 880	48	99	37	201	11 593	3 866	44	93	–
Hattiesburg city	15 911	10 345	5 368	13	162	23	153	10 231	5 354	12	159	2
Long Beach city	5 602	5 210	295	15	70	12	67	5 157	294	15	68	1
Moss Point city	5 982	2 422	3 547	5	4	4	25	2 406	3 542	5	4	–
Ocean Springs city	5 530	5 130	303	15	70	12	80	5 068	299	15	67	1
Orange Grove COP	5 226	4 497	657	12	47	13	72	4 444	653	12	45	–
Pascagoula city	9 774	7 778	1 893	17	72	14	79	7 719	1 888	17	69	2
Picayune city	3 892	2 618	1 256	10	6	2	26	2 599	1 251	10	6	–

Table 12. **Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Households with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					Land area	
			Owner occupied		Renter occupied		Family households			Nonfamily households			
	Total	Occupied	Total	Mean value (dollars), specified owner	Total	Mean contract rent (dollars), specified renter paying cash rent	Total	Married-couple family	Female householder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone	Square kilometers	Square miles
District 3	201 965	184 721	812	33 400	548	121	1 174	619	411	186	121	25 910.3	10 004.0
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas	1 007	939	579	31 500	313	99	804	400	302	88	50	85.5	33.0
Mississippi Choctaw Reservation and Trust Lands, MS	1 007	939	579	31 500	313	99	804	400	302	88	50	85.5	33.0

Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE						
All persons	**2 573 216**	**515 196**	**514 469**	**515 225**	**513 715**	**514 611**
Urban	1 211 271	169 590	233 088	202 656	270 677	335 260
Inside urbanized area	617 704	29 324	36 186	68 660	184 353	299 181
Outside urbanized area	593 567	140 266	196 902	133 996	86 324	36 079
Rural	1 361 945	345 606	281 381	312 569	243 038	179 351
Farm	56 225	14 887	13 794	13 083	9 255	5 206
ANCESTRY						
All persons	**2 573 216**	**515 196**	**514 469**	**515 225**	**513 715**	**514 611**
Ancestry specified	2 170 170	414 593	444 703	422 516	436 023	452 335
Single ancestry	1 789 442	336 827	401 591	353 302	369 157	328 565
Multiple ancestry	380 728	77 766	43 112	69 214	66 866	123 770
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	403 046	100 603	69 766	92 709	77 692	62 276
Total ancestries reported	**2 550 898**	**492 359**	**487 815**	**491 730**	**502 889**	**576 105**
Arab	4 084	360	1 218	684	937	885
Austrian	1 171	65	122	181	179	624
Belgian	604	68	58	75	140	263
Canadian	1 364	225	175	273	194	497
Czech	1 673	259	111	337	311	655
Danish	2 454	274	326	353	271	1 230
Dutch	31 860	8 643	4 207	6 600	5 162	7 248
English	253 741	57 993	29 439	53 455	50 700	62 154
Finnish	1 250	234	58	192	158	608
French (except Basque)	84 993	9 043	6 597	11 230	12 240	45 883
French Canadian	18 584	1 542	1 621	2 755	3 707	8 959
German	224 774	46 102	23 868	44 850	40 248	69 706
Greek	2 215	267	119	463	512	854
Hungarian	1 462	395	53	180	278	556
Irish	393 077	102 813	48 123	83 532	70 564	88 045
Italian	36 499	5 489	6 506	5 032	4 976	14 496
Lithuanian	569	50	42	174	83	220
Norwegian	4 052	641	303	721	768	1 619
Polish	10 645	1 876	1 031	2 047	1 303	4 388
Portuguese	1 306	168	74	281	131	652
Romanian	445	7	36	166	64	172
Russian	1 892	311	161	267	480	673
Scotch-Irish	88 052	15 622	11 712	19 846	20 797	20 075
Scottish	35 921	6 415	3 957	7 853	7 454	10 242
Slovak	2 319	380	112	311	174	1 342
Subsaharan African	3 785	396	1 100	727	1 021	541
Swedish	8 629	1 519	686	1 676	1 437	3 311
Swiss	2 237	311	98	411	477	940
Ukrainian	480	50	61	88	42	239
United States or American	328 276	84 418	40 985	70 932	60 975	70 966
Welsh	8 611	1 413	666	2 171	1 853	2 508
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	1 040	209	181	175	227	248
Yugoslavian	1 133	114	57	77	47	838
Other ancestries	991 701	144 687	303 952	173 615	214 979	154 468
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP						
Persons under 18 years	**747 371**	**141 220**	**169 318**	**144 937**	**145 965**	**145 931**
Citizen	745 821	141 045	169 180	144 736	145 782	145 078
Native	745 485	141 002	169 131	144 672	145 723	144 957
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	336	43	49	64	59	121
Foreign born, not a citizen	1 550	175	138	201	183	853
Persons 18 years and over	**1 825 845**	**373 976**	**345 151**	**370 288**	**367 750**	**368 680**
Citizen	1 816 526	372 606	344 468	368 543	366 231	364 678
Native	1 807 348	371 754	343 429	366 910	364 627	360 628
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	9 178	852	1 039	1 633	1 604	4 050
Foreign born, not a citizen	9 319	1 370	683	1 745	1 519	4 002
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	**679 191**	**142 816**	**125 977**	**137 621**	**135 060**	**137 717**
With own children under 18 years	345 347	69 992	66 066	70 125	67 481	71 683
Number of own children under 18 years	645 327	124 769	134 154	129 139	125 804	131 461
Married-couple families	**508 885**	**115 036**	**80 114**	**106 211**	**99 709**	**107 815**
With own children under 18 years	249 436	55 324	39 594	52 548	47 983	53 987
Number of own children under 18 years	457 234	98 142	76 082	95 351	88 409	99 250
Female householder, no husband present	**141 775**	**22 447**	**39 163**	**25 852**	**30 400**	**23 913**
With own children under 18 years	83 073	12 287	23 528	15 075	17 331	14 852
Number of own children under 18 years	166 082	22 924	52 601	29 461	33 566	27 530
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	**912 475**	**187 300**	**168 914**	**185 534**	**180 711**	**190 016**
Never married	268 573	47 655	60 592	53 306	54 081	52 939
Now married, except separated	533 037	119 206	85 030	111 181	104 505	113 115
Separated	21 903	3 387	6 481	4 012	4 346	3 677
Widowed	26 870	5 162	6 267	5 232	5 424	4 785
Divorced	62 092	11 890	10 544	11 803	12 355	15 500
Females 15 years and over	**1 039 852**	**211 270**	**205 021**	**209 153**	**211 459**	**202 949**
Never married	242 886	40 891	61 556	46 755	51 383	42 301
Now married, except separated	525 664	117 813	83 559	110 215	102 993	111 084
Separated	33 794	5 118	10 167	6 029	6 791	5 689
Widowed	149 826	30 489	34 450	29 092	31 115	24 680
Divorced	87 682	16 959	15 289	17 062	19 177	19 195
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	412	371	540	364	386	394
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 666	1 655	1 923	1 565	1 592	1 612
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 305	2 248	2 598	2 221	2 221	2 259

Table 14. **Social Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	**2 573 216**	**515 196**	**514 469**	**515 225**	**513 715**	**514 611**
Native	2 552 833	512 756	512 560	511 582	510 350	505 585
Born in State of residence	1 989 265	370 514	453 372	409 980	423 038	332 361
Born in a different State	553 300	140 830	58 411	99 522	85 976	168 561
Born abroad	10 268	1 412	777	2 080	1 336	4 663
Foreign born	20 383	2 440	1 909	3 643	3 365	9 026
Naturalized citizen	9 514	895	1 088	1 697	1 663	4 171
Not a citizen	10 869	1 545	821	1 946	1 702	4 855
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Persons 5 years and over	**2 378 805**	**478 180**	**471 703**	**477 569**	**476 009**	**475 344**
Speak a language other than English	66 516	9 373	10 440	15 931	12 265	18 507
Do not speak English "very well"	24 512	3 050	3 909	6 543	4 288	6 722
Linguistically isolated	7 183	663	789	2 684	793	2 254
Speak Spanish	25 061	4 064	4 487	5 180	5 201	6 129
Do not speak English "very well"	8 890	1 436	1 771	1 610	1 996	2 077
Linguistically isolated	1 365	224	306	237	211	387
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	9 773	1 091	922	1 768	1 122	4 870
Do not speak English "very well"	4 451	416	408	679	459	2 489
Linguistically isolated	2 052	193	142	201	199	1 317
Linguistically isolated households	3 970	432	557	1 168	611	1 202
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**727 486**	**133 408**	**159 822**	**144 799**	**145 195**	**144 262**
Preprimary school	43 906	7 364	9 294	8 679	9 401	9 168
Public school	29 308	5 277	6 787	5 485	5 990	5 769
Elementary or high school	525 658	97 532	122 812	101 400	103 462	100 452
Public school	479 944	92 227	109 875	92 425	91 763	93 654
College	157 922	28 512	27 716	34 720	32 332	34 642
Public college	137 598	25 497	25 043	30 272	25 806	30 980
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	**1 538 997**	**315 839**	**288 962**	**311 283**	**313 739**	**309 174**
Less than 9th grade	240 267	57 129	63 675	42 558	42 671	34 234
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	309 418	70 499	65 398	61 295	58 676	53 550
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	423 624	93 560	65 867	87 331	82 047	94 819
Some college, no degree	259 477	47 541	42 410	53 634	55 948	59 944
Associate degree	79 264	12 854	12 708	16 392	17 467	19 843
Bachelor's degree	149 109	22 587	25 616	34 039	36 810	30 057
Graduate or professional degree	77 838	11 669	13 288	16 034	20 120	16 727
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.3	59.6	55.3	66.6	67.7	71.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.7	10.8	13.5	16.1	18.1	15.1
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	**2 378 805**	**478 180**	**471 703**	**477 569**	**476 009**	**475 344**
Same house	1 407 551	287 142	297 186	276 131	285 617	261 475
Different house in the United States	958 992	189 593	173 600	199 113	188 544	208 142
Same county	564 550	105 069	120 484	106 391	119 572	113 034
Different county	394 442	84 524	53 116	92 722	68 972	95 108
Same State	201 294	40 132	30 859	53 673	39 018	37 612
Different State	193 148	44 392	22 257	39 049	29 954	57 496
Northeast	8 074	965	826	1 912	1 162	3 209
Midwest	32 493	7 208	6 511	6 813	4 428	7 533
South	134 379	34 073	12 741	25 885	21 907	39 773
West	18 202	2 146	2 179	4 439	2 457	6 981
Puerto Rico	148	5	9	48	22	64
U.S. outlying area	198	9	32	39	–	118
Elsewhere	11 916	1 431	876	2 238	1 826	5 545
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	**1 028 014**	**220 839**	**174 873**	**219 526**	**203 385**	**209 391**
Car, truck, or van	961 441	209 675	160 928	206 444	190 527	193 867
Drove alone	777 422	166 756	123 408	169 712	157 206	160 340
Carpooled	184 019	42 919	37 520	36 732	33 321	33 527
Public transportation	8 020	836	2 518	1 196	2 399	1 071
Walked	27 142	4 216	6 076	5 268	4 487	7 095
Other means	12 791	2 176	2 565	2 276	2 368	3 406
Worked at home	18 620	3 936	2 786	4 342	3 604	3 952
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.6	21.1	18.4	20.6	20.8	21.7
VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE						
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	**237 977**	**45 419**	**35 847**	**47 937**	**47 414**	**61 360**
May 1975 or later service only	28 954	4 468	4 981	5 789	5 025	8 691
September 1980 or later service only	16 639	2 566	2 671	3 487	2 704	5 211
Served 2 or more years	13 053	2 103	2 092	2 782	1 997	4 079
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	59 543	11 182	8 353	12 019	10 917	17 072
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	7 782	896	526	1 447	984	3 929
February 1955 to July 1964 only	23 915	5 167	3 361	5 153	4 648	5 586
Korean conflict, no World War II	32 863	6 895	4 621	6 807	6 857	7 683
Korean conflict and World War II	6 080	863	731	1 066	1 235	2 185
World War II, no Korean conflict	76 195	15 316	12 756	15 208	17 236	15 679
World War I	454	98	82	60	117	97
Other service	2 191	534	436	388	395	438
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**1 557 588**	**320 922**	**293 211**	**316 148**	**313 518**	**313 789**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	109 232	19 805	27 493	21 153	22 554	18 227
With a mobility limitation	53 649	10 289	11 660	10 235	11 491	9 974
In labor force	8 371	1 678	1 610	1 694	1 976	1 413
With a self-care limitation	82 186	14 338	22 072	15 967	16 982	12 827
With a work disability	171 042	33 888	33 289	31 128	36 124	36 613
In labor force	47 488	9 601	7 984	8 790	9 518	11 595
Prevented from working	110 274	21 735	22 881	20 110	23 556	21 992
No work disability	1 386 546	287 034	259 922	285 020	277 394	277 176
In labor force	1 042 216	223 970	185 817	219 273	209 001	204 155
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**306 794**	**64 868**	**63 812**	**59 534**	**64 760**	**53 820**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	84 940	17 725	18 450	16 745	17 914	14 106
With a mobility limitation	67 965	14 562	14 294	13 352	14 237	11 520
With a self-care limitation	51 939	10 405	11 944	10 224	11 141	8 225

Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	**1 909 851**	**390 415**	**364 543**	**386 319**	**383 876**	**384 698**
In labor force	1 140 893	241 088	201 707	238 952	226 533	232 613
Civilian labor force	1 123 485	240 550	201 161	234 720	225 917	221 137
Employed	1 028 773	224 414	177 309	218 676	206 010	202 364
Unemployed	94 712	16 136	23 852	16 044	19 907	18 773
Females 16 years and over	**1 019 110**	**207 305**	**200 235**	**205 261**	**207 331**	**198 978**
In labor force	529 912	110 892	98 714	110 832	108 217	101 257
Civilian labor force	527 769	110 872	98 648	110 321	108 157	99 771
Employed	477 080	101 909	85 565	101 567	97 676	90 363
Unemployed	50 689	8 963	13 083	8 754	10 481	9 408
With own children under 6 years	164 654	32 385	33 267	33 175	32 396	33 431
In labor force	104 995	21 812	21 252	22 168	20 912	18 851
With own children 6 to 17 years only	197 069	39 758	39 825	39 267	38 753	39 466
In labor force	143 889	30 561	28 704	29 601	28 101	26 922
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	**143 677**	**31 505**	**21 198**	**30 691**	**27 923**	**32 360**
Both parents in labor force	85 269	19 571	13 373	19 292	16 640	16 393
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	**84 014**	**12 149**	**28 070**	**14 077**	**16 277**	**13 441**
Parent in labor force	51 234	8 170	15 893	9 208	9 779	8 184
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	**316 945**	**67 505**	**55 646**	**65 117**	**61 075**	**67 602**
Both parents in labor force	209 165	47 322	37 380	44 637	39 983	39 843
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	**164 108**	**23 309**	**53 203**	**28 533**	**32 741**	**26 322**
Parent in labor force	115 842	17 915	35 255	20 887	23 065	18 720
Persons 16 to 19 years	**179 873**	**35 524**	**38 461**	**35 251**	**35 117**	**35 520**
Not enrolled in school	39 816	8 544	8 146	7 353	6 636	9 137
Unemployed or not in labor force	21 464	3 921	5 845	3 457	4 033	4 208
Not high school graduate	21 168	4 990	5 343	3 640	3 463	3 732
Employed	6 931	2 228	1 156	1 439	957	1 151
Unemployed	3 632	788	1 088	550	526	680
Not in labor force	10 488	1 969	3 087	1 597	1 978	1 857
CLASS OF WORKER						
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 028 773**	**224 414**	**177 309**	**218 676**	**206 010**	**202 364**
Private wage and salary workers	761 307	176 624	126 099	162 812	150 355	145 417
Local government workers	72 417	12 365	15 642	13 861	14 563	15 986
State government workers	77 836	12 865	15 614	18 520	19 200	11 637
Federal government workers	40 021	4 955	7 131	7 397	6 197	14 341
Self-employed workers	72 105	16 363	11 874	15 015	14 646	14 207
Unpaid family workers	5 087	1 242	949	1 071	1 049	776
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 028 773**	**224 414**	**177 309**	**218 676**	**206 010**	**202 364**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	220 699	39 315	35 827	48 615	48 991	47 951
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	91 732	17 463	13 578	21 881	19 891	18 919
Professional specialty occupations	128 967	21 852	22 249	26 734	29 100	29 032
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	291 360	57 820	46 841	64 370	63 324	59 005
Technicians and related support occupations	32 104	4 974	5 068	7 540	6 439	8 083
Sales occupations	116 630	22 650	19 144	25 931	25 167	23 738
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	142 626	30 196	22 629	30 899	31 718	27 184
Service occupations	126 247	21 856	25 794	24 700	26 478	27 419
Private household occupations	7 578	1 071	2 482	1 381	1 583	1 061
Protective service occupations	16 597	2 520	3 829	3 165	3 379	3 704
Service occupations, except protective and household	102 072	18 265	19 483	20 154	21 516	22 654
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	34 627	5 983	11 506	6 759	5 957	4 422
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	133 196	32 071	19 565	28 452	23 271	29 837
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	222 644	67 369	37 776	45 780	37 989	33 730
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	117 652	41 379	20 072	24 219	17 064	14 918
Transportation and material moving occupations	56 541	13 767	9 171	11 228	11 939	10 436
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	48 451	12 223	8 533	10 333	8 986	8 376
INDUSTRY						
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 028 773**	**224 414**	**177 309**	**218 676**	**206 010**	**202 364**
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	47 836	6 675	14 553	9 180	10 764	6 664
Construction	65 847	14 202	10 803	13 427	12 760	14 655
Manufacturing	240 947	78 840	35 588	52 608	33 743	40 168
Nondurable goods	97 785	28 948	16 820	22 737	14 576	14 704
Durable goods	143 162	49 892	18 768	29 871	19 167	25 464
Transportation	41 296	11 347	5 635	8 824	7 893	7 597
Communications and other public utilities	26 561	4 708	4 675	5 653	6 155	5 370
Wholesale trade	39 011	9 151	6 619	8 534	8 488	6 219
Retail trade	165 811	32 220	28 400	34 531	34 594	36 066
Finance, insurance, and real estate	48 149	7 554	7 019	11 736	12 754	9 086
Business and repair services	33 629	6 693	5 128	7 081	7 270	7 457
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	37 952	6 803	7 508	7 081	7 971	8 589
Professional and related services	231 964	39 763	41 729	49 883	52 917	47 672
Health services	82 569	13 580	13 763	18 404	18 649	18 173
Educational services	99 820	17 971	20 134	21 104	21 491	19 120
Other professional and related services	49 575	8 212	7 832	10 375	12 777	10 379
Public administration	49 770	6 458	9 652	10 138	10 701	12 821
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**1 215 732**	**259 429**	**212 929**	**253 997**	**239 135**	**250 242**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	980 150	214 549	170 247	206 661	191 182	197 511
50 to 52 weeks	648 012	144 047	105 906	142 341	126 695	129 023
40 to 49 weeks	117 218	25 952	21 614	23 853	23 182	22 617
27 to 39 weeks	77 759	16 414	15 539	14 609	14 553	16 644
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	104 303	20 268	18 249	21 148	21 634	23 004
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989						
No workers	105 262	19 697	23 060	19 776	22 182	20 547
Mean family income (dollars)	12 751	12 539	9 642	12 536	13 901	15 408
1 worker	212 852	40 318	42 353	40 777	43 721	45 683
Mean family income (dollars)	24 226	23 743	20 766	25 034	26 484	24 978
2 or more workers	361 077	82 801	60 564	77 068	69 157	71 487
Mean family income (dollars)	39 879	37 535	37 492	41 761	42 659	39 897

Table 16. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	**910 574**	**187 255**	**169 259**	**184 804**	**185 337**	**183 919**
Less than $5,000	118 663	21 872	31 391	22 171	23 103	20 126
$5,000 to $9,999	129 769	25 456	29 881	24 272	26 886	23 274
$10,000 to $14,999	108 899	22 627	21 388	20 440	22 312	22 132
$15,000 to $24,999	179 370	38 374	30 453	36 228	36 860	37 455
$25,000 to $34,999	135 025	30 906	21 129	28 132	25 722	29 136
$35,000 to $49,999	124 743	27 364	17 842	27 500	24 685	27 352
$50,000 to $74,999	79 570	15 087	11 832	18 244	17 126	17 281
$75,000 to $99,999	19 121	3 224	2 977	4 437	4 307	4 176
$100,000 or more	15 414	2 345	2 366	3 380	4 336	2 987
Median (dollars)	20 136	20 867	15 530	21 625	20 234	21 702
Mean (dollars)	26 880	26 293	23 247	28 365	28 418	27 776
Families	**679 191**	**142 816**	**125 977**	**137 621**	**135 060**	**137 717**
Less than $5,000	55 362	8 076	16 225	9 822	11 067	10 172
$5,000 to $9,999	74 976	14 365	19 420	13 609	15 171	12 411
$10,000 to $14,999	78 168	16 345	16 421	14 243	15 531	15 628
$15,000 to $24,999	137 625	31 212	23 493	27 390	26 916	28 614
$25,000 to $34,999	114 748	27 764	18 173	23 702	20 958	24 151
$35,000 to $49,999	112 205	25 462	16 139	24 572	21 583	24 449
$50,000 to $74,999	74 264	14 352	11 135	17 013	15 920	15 844
$75,000 to $99,999	17 852	3 063	2 799	4 193	3 965	3 832
$100,000 or more	13 991	2 177	2 172	3 077	3 949	2 616
Median (dollars)	24 448	25 412	19 236	26 396	24 491	25 736
Mean (dollars)	30 769	30 194	26 771	32 605	32 700	31 294
Nonfamily households	**231 383**	**44 439**	**43 282**	**47 183**	**50 277**	**46 202**
Median (dollars)	9 036	7 900	6 790	9 891	10 362	10 927
Mean (dollars)	14 672	13 113	11 983	15 299	16 293	16 284
Per capita income (dollars)	9 648	9 639	7 771	10 303	10 411	10 116
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars)	9 695	9 674	7 798	10 387	10 441	10 172
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	**910 574**	**187 255**	**169 259**	**184 804**	**185 337**	**183 919**
With earnings	691 925	143 969	122 288	143 104	139 320	143 244
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 521	28 313	25 522	30 305	29 678	28 385
With Social Security income	269 858	56 527	54 061	52 226	57 276	49 768
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 426	6 312	5 833	6 426	6 758	6 819
With public assistance income	118 033	20 910	35 453	20 755	22 927	17 988
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 800	2 886	2 745	2 753	2 885	2 755
With retirement income	116 905	21 569	18 569	22 605	24 764	29 398
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 045	6 789	6 839	7 931	8 054	9 807
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	**30 769**	**30 194**	**26 771**	**32 605**	**32 700**	**31 294**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 149	30 761	26 085	32 418	31 659	29 658
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 410	29 650	27 527	32 800	33 738	33 071
Married-couple families (dollars)	**35 948**	**33 483**	**34 865**	**37 416**	**38 627**	**35 461**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 074	35 274	36 845	38 793	39 476	35 278
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 866	31 824	32 930	36 067	37 840	35 644
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**13 988**	**15 587**	**11 819**	**14 938**	**14 678**	**14 135**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 078	12 807	9 417	12 152	11 435	10 771
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 106	18 948	15 434	18 835	18 979	19 649
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels In 1989						
Families	**679 191**	**142 816**	**125 977**	**137 621**	**135 060**	**137 717**
With related children under 18 years	381 982	76 242	77 260	76 140	74 885	77 455
With related children under 5 years	152 982	29 963	31 852	29 923	29 715	31 529
Married-couple families	**508 885**	**115 036**	**80 114**	**106 211**	**99 709**	**107 815**
With related children under 18 years	264 584	58 236	43 610	55 056	50 831	56 851
With related children under 5 years	106 642	23 278	17 316	21 997	20 357	23 694
Female householder, no husband present	**141 775**	**22 447**	**39 163**	**25 852**	**30 400**	**23 913**
With related children under 18 years	101 549	15 169	29 802	18 107	21 311	17 160
With related children under 5 years	40 096	5 687	12 814	6 829	8 294	6 472
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**285 254**	**52 751**	**53 936**	**57 864**	**62 531**	**58 172**
Nonfamily householder	231 383	44 439	43 282	47 183	50 277	46 202
Persons 65 years and over	105 237	22 035	23 126	20 215	21 990	17 871
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**2 502 902**	**503 386**	**500 885**	**499 114**	**500 862**	**498 655**
Persons under 18 years	739 268	139 629	167 618	143 407	144 361	144 253
Persons under 5 years	192 250	36 541	42 276	37 274	37 381	38 778
Related children under 18 years	736 090	138 911	166 965	142 934	143 607	143 673
Related children 5 to 17 years	543 840	102 370	124 689	105 660	106 226	104 895
Persons 65 years and over	306 777	64 851	63 812	59 534	64 760	53 820
Persons 75 years and over	127 300	27 391	27 872	24 775	27 335	19 927
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	**137 025**	**22 582**	**39 076**	**24 278**	**27 505**	**23 584**
Percent below poverty level	20.2	15.8	31.0	17.6	20.4	17.1
With related children under 18 years	103 009	15 143	31 075	17 595	20 843	18 353
With related children under 5 years	49 159	7 277	15 210	8 191	9 807	8 674
Married-couple families	**57 485**	**11 944**	**12 748**	**10 464**	**11 585**	**10 744**
With related children under 18 years	35 017	6 322	8 150	5 911	7 413	7 221
With related children under 5 years	17 224	3 185	4 069	2 896	3 486	3 588
Female householder, no husband present	**71 668**	**9 420**	**23 692**	**12 266**	**14 728**	**11 562**
With related children under 18 years	62 305	7 948	21 056	10 593	12 565	10 143
With related children under 5 years	29 066	3 657	10 162	4 796	5 878	4 573
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**117 440**	**22 889**	**26 986**	**22 614**	**24 395**	**20 556**
Nonfamily householder	87 541	18 250	20 487	17 170	17 131	14 503
Persons 65 years and over	51 948	11 657	13 449	9 827	9 828	7 187
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**631 029**	**101 394**	**189 078**	**109 701**	**126 904**	**103 952**
Percent below poverty level	25.2	20.1	37.7	22.0	25.3	20.8
Persons under 18 years	248 705	34 931	82 650	41 242	49 242	40 640
Persons under 5 years	68 791	9 973	22 521	11 054	13 524	11 719
Related children under 18 years	246 224	34 441	82 093	40 918	48 591	40 181
Related children 5 to 17 years	177 433	24 468	59 572	29 864	35 067	28 462
Persons 65 years and over	90 243	20 119	24 272	17 403	16 980	11 469
Persons 75 years and over	47 217	11 095	12 331	9 365	8 840	5 586
Ratio Of Income In 1989 To Poverty Level						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	283 259	38 814	91 767	48 472	56 673	47 533
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	803 933	135 092	228 121	141 388	161 575	137 757
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 245 555	229 470	311 787	228 025	246 250	230 023

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Mississippi					District 1				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	**1 632 884**	**915 858**	**8 856**	**12 706**	**14 745**	**395 239**	**117 486**	**665**	**1 368**	**2 363**
Male	795 033	422 547	4 480	5 999	7 415	191 776	54 542	402	606	1 173
Female	837 851	493 311	4 376	6 707	7 330	203 463	62 944	263	762	1 190
Under 5 years	105 188	87 000	896	1 030	1 465	25 990	10 856	–	116	233
5 to 9 years	114 518	96 357	1 051	1 104	1 530	27 138	12 210	39	87	275
10 to 14 years	112 641	98 153	982	1 195	1 309	27 465	12 430	67	81	270
15 to 19 years	122 952	97 039	785	1 318	1 266	30 991	12 473	81	114	272
20 to 24 years	115 452	73 449	741	1 043	1 409	29 610	9 199	51	157	235
25 to 34 years	255 651	143 219	1 492	2 711	2 868	59 490	18 691	141	390	370
35 to 44 years	235 797	111 477	1 240	2 144	1 889	56 340	14 208	143	233	343
45 to 54 years	182 135	65 571	792	1 023	1 118	44 903	9 024	66	87	132
55 to 64 years	159 141	52 698	519	621	857	37 171	6 715	42	53	77
65 to 74 years	132 979	48 546	193	400	547	31 623	6 171	20	44	60
75 to 84 years	75 000	32 111	139	86	378	18 847	4 060	6	–	84
85 years and over	21 430	10 238	26	31	109	5 671	1 449	9	6	12
3 and 4 years	43 948	35 220	365	493	564	10 638	4 469	–	62	89
16 years and over	1 277 552	615 226	5 806	9 158	10 261	308 983	79 523	550	1 068	1 539
18 years and over	1 232 496	577 367	5 450	8 492	9 836	297 511	74 644	524	1 011	1 421
21 years and over	1 151 487	519 575	5 023	7 858	8 749	276 901	67 339	456	916	1 240
60 years and over	308 656	117 000	674	747	1 460	74 169	15 008	42	64	184
62 years and over	277 651	106 913	541	662	1 283	66 674	13 770	40	50	173
Median age	34.6	25.4	24.8	27.6	26.3	34.5	25.9	32.4	27.6	22.6
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**462 612**	**211 560**	**1 972**	**2 418**	**3 076**	**114 350**	**27 878**	**217**	**256**	**476**
With own children under 18 years	216 445	125 548	1 239	1 653	1 810	53 315	16 278	149	169	283
Married-couple families	**399 571**	**105 556**	**1 253**	**1 996**	**2 299**	**99 316**	**15 232**	**165**	**222**	**329**
With own children under 18 years	186 120	60 760	810	1 370	1 353	46 201	8 790	114	148	191
Female householder, no husband present	**48 548**	**92 306**	**540**	**310**	**576**	**11 499**	**10 872**	**38**	**32**	**105**
With own children under 18 years	23 877	58 633	308	211	362	5 548	6 686	28	19	81
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**401 813**	**316 205**	**3 297**	**5 330**	**5 141**	**94 299**	**38 134**	**186**	**693**	**924**
Preprimary	25 003	18 230	231	368	281	5 243	2 075	2	44	54
Elementary or high school	273 561	246 074	2 457	3 022	3 339	66 255	30 833	135	222	685
College	103 249	51 901	609	1 940	1 521	22 801	5 226	49	427	185
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**1 062 133**	**463 860**	**4 401**	**7 016**	**7 766**	**254 045**	**60 318**	**427**	**813**	**1 078**
Less than 9th grade	114 949	122 616	1 177	1 246	1 068	39 340	17 568	99	56	179
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	185 485	121 868	699	982	1 437	52 576	17 664	113	58	325
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	318 886	101 969	1 245	1 241	1 941	79 311	13 924	120	182	257
Some college, no degree	199 408	58 326	688	717	1 453	41 652	5 717	65	78	158
Associate degree	60 193	18 406	235	368	539	11 253	1 553	4	38	35
Bachelor's degree	120 716	26 796	254	1 161	931	19 659	2 721	24	167	67
Graduate or professional degree	62 496	13 879	103	1 301	397	10 254	1 171	2	234	57
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.7	47.3	57.4	68.2	67.7	63.8	41.6	50.4	86.0	53.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.2	8.8	8.1	35.1	17.1	11.8	6.5	6.1	49.3	11.5
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**1 277 552**	**615 226**	**5 806**	**9 158**	**10 261**	**308 983**	**79 523**	**550**	**1 068**	**1 539**
In labor force	787 141	343 599	3 478	5 218	6 436	192 714	47 120	388	632	946
Civilian labor force	773 439	340 432	3 363	5 029	5 759	192 287	47 016	388	630	939
Employed	733 798	286 310	2 952	4 628	5 196	182 526	40 790	337	556	862
Unemployed	39 641	54 122	411	401	563	9 761	6 226	51	74	77
Not in labor force	490 411	271 627	2 328	3 940	3 825	116 269	32 403	162	436	593
Females 16 years and over	**666 384**	**343 885**	**2 976**	**4 927**	**5 007**	**162 112**	**44 313**	**198**	**584**	**727**
In labor force	344 147	181 222	1 618	2 391	2 611	86 094	24 338	116	293	370
Civilian labor force	342 716	180 591	1 584	2 391	2 527	86 081	24 331	116	293	370
Employed	323 049	150 105	1 386	2 125	2 187	80 892	20 647	96	242	316
Unemployed	19 667	30 486	198	266	340	5 189	3 684	20	51	54
Not in labor force	322 237	162 663	1 358	2 536	2 396	76 018	19 975	82	291	357
Persons 16 to 19 years	**99 967**	**77 917**	**664**	**1 099**	**1 086**	**25 328**	**10 006**	**72**	**98**	**226**
Not enrolled in school	22 773	16 613	231	106	294	6 170	2 316	48	6	43
Unemployed or not in labor force	9 529	11 760	122	53	80	2 378	1 516	24	3	12
Not high school graduate	11 114	9 842	153	32	86	3 493	1 459	31	3	23
Employed	4 927	1 919	50	8	34	1 828	379	14	3	11
Unemployed	1 527	2 086	19	–	10	487	293	8	–	5
Not in labor force	4 571	5 809	84	24	29	1 173	787	9	–	7
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	**624 041**	**280 079**	**2 478**	**3 153**	**4 359**	**150 463**	**36 022**	**252**	**387**	**664**
Less than $5,000	51 055	66 516	387	597	578	14 296	7 459	23	78	120
$5,000 to $9,999	70 226	58 534	462	477	550	18 181	7 177	35	63	91
$10,000 to $14,999	67 248	40 829	354	354	505	17 103	5 439	36	49	47
$15,000 to $24,999	124 140	54 006	535	500	896	30 909	7 282	48	90	188
$25,000 to $34,999	104 525	29 768	288	323	618	26 112	4 655	71	33	63
$35,000 to $49,999	104 297	19 603	278	417	686	24 397	2 892	32	13	92
$50,000 to $74,999	70 607	8 532	129	246	380	14 089	961	–	32	36
$75,000 to $99,999	17 593	1 370	38	105	91	3 116	101	7	–	5
$100,000 or more	14 350	921	7	134	55	2 260	56	–	29	22
Mean income (dollars)	31 494	16 622	20 935	30 018	27 557	28 436	17 350	21 921	28 703	25 690
Per capita income (dollars)	12 183	5 194	5 851	8 167	8 621	10 905	5 407	8 345	9 035	7 667

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Mississippi					District 1				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**462 612**	**211 560**	**1 972**	**2 418**	**3 076**	**114 350**	**27 878**	**217**	**256**	**476**
With related children under 18 years	228 301	150 002	1 460	1 750	1 895	56 476	19 355	156	172	309
With related children under 5 years	86 549	64 943	530	744	817	21 554	8 215	31	112	123
Married-couple families	**399 571**	**105 556**	**1 253**	**1 996**	**2 299**	**99 316**	**15 232**	**165**	**222**	**329**
With related children under 18 years	193 053	68 861	866	1 423	1 377	48 033	9 870	114	148	191
With related children under 5 years	76 142	29 359	303	677	578	18 879	4 222	31	97	91
Female householder, no husband present	**48 548**	**92 306**	**540**	**310**	**576**	**11 499**	**10 872**	**38**	**32**	**105**
With related children under 18 years	27 865	72 965	430	245	414	6 642	8 471	28	22	105
With related children under 5 years	7 966	31 896	161	48	182	2 089	3 583	–	15	23
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**1 591 031**	**888 848**	**8 411**	**11 985**	**12 709**	**386 225**	**114 839**	**655**	**1 243**	**2 242**
Persons under 18 years	396 352	334 785	3 131	4 173	4 767	96 675	42 316	141	352	920
Persons under 5 years	104 210	85 911	839	1 012	1 432	25 713	10 663	–	111	233
Persons 65 years and over	217 997	87 878	337	504	989	53 271	11 495	35	50	129
Persons 75 years and over	87 099	39 928	149	104	453	22 000	5 370	15	6	69
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**46 350**	**89 076**	**683**	**804**	**597**	**12 323**	**10 173**	**28**	**58**	**117**
With related children under 18 years	29 118	72 564	572	665	489	7 104	7 971	28	40	102
With related children under 5 years	13 197	35 384	235	277	261	3 349	3 897	–	31	36
Married-couple families	**30 670**	**25 918**	**264**	**582**	**231**	**8 482**	**3 417**	**5**	**40**	**44**
With related children under 18 years	16 742	17 585	179	469	184	4 120	2 169	5	28	29
With related children under 5 years	8 278	8 589	94	236	104	2 037	1 129	–	19	13
Female householder, no husband present	**13 434**	**57 735**	**300**	**160**	**314**	**3 208**	**6 171**	**23**	**18**	**73**
With related children under 18 years	10 880	50 973	283	143	274	2 539	5 374	23	12	73
With related children under 5 years	4 167	24 755	100	27	128	1 098	2 547	–	12	23
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**210 389**	**412 593**	**3 344**	**4 020**	**3 469**	**54 176**	**46 572**	**157**	**367**	**628**
Persons under 18 years	59 138	186 212	1 429	1 657	1 471	14 162	20 592	49	86	279
Persons under 5 years	17 143	50 694	449	395	487	4 390	5 542	–	23	76
Persons 65 years and over	45 027	44 933	125	138	296	14 000	6 111	8	–	46
Persons 75 years and over	24 533	22 596	51	37	158	7 785	3 310	–	–	24

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	**187 817**	**324 340**	**524**	**1 276**	**1 958**	**344 802**	**161 737**	**5 661**	**2 351**	**2 522**
Male	90 270	148 421	256	618	914	168 425	74 583	2 769	1 069	1 328
Female	97 547	175 919	268	658	1 044	176 377	87 154	2 892	1 282	1 194
Under 5 years	11 199	31 460	27	24	247	21 886	14 841	713	174	238
5 to 9 years	13 017	34 368	39	134	232	24 011	17 467	742	202	253
10 to 14 years	13 256	36 691	63	112	174	23 134	16 375	675	181	244
15 to 19 years	12 717	34 861	34	174	187	25 926	16 933	559	166	173
20 to 24 years	11 043	25 907	54	68	193	25 820	13 164	427	291	257
25 to 34 years	27 091	46 662	74	140	357	55 251	25 645	892	547	665
35 to 44 years	27 407	37 275	62	239	190	51 443	20 024	735	454	312
45 to 54 years	21 175	22 820	51	148	145	38 262	11 591	462	164	139
55 to 64 years	19 916	19 005	55	96	80	32 735	9 389	293	116	156
65 to 74 years	17 590	18 606	29	114	93	26 643	8 715	89	40	45
75 to 84 years	10 314	12 707	30	17	25	15 005	5 526	69	16	40
85 years and over	3 092	3 978	6	10	35	4 686	2 067	5	–	–
3 and 4 years	4 706	12 564	13	17	139	8 912	5 811	275	62	116
16 years and over	147 965	214 870	387	966	1 260	270 826	109 735	3 439	1 794	1 756
18 years and over	142 793	200 751	377	889	1 200	261 825	103 075	3 150	1 726	1 724
21 years and over	135 296	180 601	359	813	1 082	243 984	92 977	2 902	1 556	1 526
60 years and over	41 231	45 025	88	176	197	62 385	20 825	365	88	170
62 years and over	37 334	41 357	79	171	183	55 901	18 990	283	88	150
Median age	36.9	24.8	32.5	34.2	22.9	34.3	25.8	22.0	28.1	26.5
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**53 547**	**71 883**	**134**	**292**	**370**	**97 450**	**38 359**	**1 164**	**463**	**562**
With own children under 18 years	24 127	41 631	81	135	248	46 076	22 850	747	338	328
Married-couple families	**46 865**	**32 856**	**71**	**231**	**230**	**85 070**	**19 980**	**628**	**381**	**469**
With own children under 18 years	21 233	18 149	32	111	173	39 999	11 727	457	281	254
Female householder, no husband present	**5 174**	**33 882**	**63**	**29**	**100**	**9 420**	**15 938**	**388**	**82**	**75**
With own children under 18 years	2 265	21 188	49	18	49	4 739	10 062	193	57	68
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**44 064**	**114 953**	**182**	**496**	**698**	**86 298**	**54 824**	**2 339**	**1 075**	**992**
Preprimary	2 987	6 287	–	15	28	5 270	3 098	216	75	61
Elementary or high school	31 406	90 836	136	322	490	56 156	42 890	1 783	428	571
College	9 671	17 830	46	159	180	24 872	8 836	340	572	360
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**126 585**	**161 053**	**307**	**764**	**925**	**224 025**	**82 957**	**2 545**	**1 337**	**1 357**
Less than 9th grade	13 843	49 581	56	151	230	20 039	21 510	859	70	161
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	23 162	42 000	48	87	230	37 894	22 776	404	160	180
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	35 305	30 337	76	118	181	65 975	20 310	700	261	386
Some college, no degree	23 614	18 563	46	141	134	43 402	9 640	338	139	271
Associate degree	6 573	6 104	23	8	51	13 521	2 631	122	103	57
Bachelor's degree	16 256	9 140	26	181	69	29 403	4 242	72	272	226
Graduate or professional degree	7 832	5 328	32	78	30	13 791	1 848	50	332	76
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.8	43.1	66.1	68.8	50.3	74.1	46.6	50.4	82.8	74.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.0	9.0	18.9	33.9	10.7	19.3	7.3	4.8	45.2	22.3
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**147 965**	**214 870**	**387**	**966**	**1 260**	**270 826**	**109 735**	**3 439**	**1 794**	**1 756**
In labor force	89 111	111 487	242	610	778	172 829	62 714	2 020	1 009	1 153
Civilian labor force	88 843	111 209	242	610	778	169 459	61 987	2 005	962	978
Employed	85 073	91 216	209	569	673	162 268	53 489	1 742	908	866
Unemployed	3 770	19 993	33	41	105	7 191	8 498	263	54	112
Not in labor force	58 854	103 383	145	356	482	97 997	47 021	1 419	785	603
Females 16 years and over	**77 915**	**121 470**	**211**	**491**	**650**	**140 834**	**61 328**	**1 857**	**999**	**813**
In labor force	38 755	59 461	124	282	351	76 313	32 865	1 015	496	417
Civilian labor force	38 755	59 395	124	282	351	75 942	32 738	1 015	496	399
Employed	36 906	48 213	103	261	288	72 236	27 852	885	473	326
Unemployed	1 849	11 182	21	21	63	3 706	4 886	130	23	73
Not in labor force	39 160	62 009	87	209	299	64 521	28 463	842	503	396
Persons 16 to 19 years	**10 337**	**27 910**	**26**	**134**	**142**	**20 981**	**13 614**	**467**	**166**	**142**
Not enrolled in school	2 047	6 046	12	18	36	4 406	2 775	137	30	28
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 083	4 756	6	–	13	1 642	1 719	83	13	–
Not high school graduate	1 198	4 116	6	–	31	2 096	1 424	107	13	4
Employed	484	643	6	–	23	1 039	370	30	–	–
Unemployed	226	862	–	–	–	248	291	11	–	–
Not in labor force	488	2 599	–	–	8	769	749	66	13	–
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	**72 581**	**96 005**	**195**	**341**	**502**	**132 186**	**50 368**	**1 416**	**609**	**752**
Less than $5,000	5 340	25 991	26	23	102	10 260	11 562	248	92	60
$5,000 to $9,999	8 117	21 659	79	23	79	13 682	10 194	266	91	112
$10,000 to $14,999	7 518	13 779	32	25	101	12 640	7 478	198	94	58
$15,000 to $24,999	13 587	16 784	8	48	64	25 698	10 013	392	64	176
$25,000 to $34,999	12 246	8 804	8	55	39	22 461	5 452	109	77	134
$35,000 to $49,999	12 380	5 349	19	77	70	23 461	3 809	136	43	139
$50,000 to $74,999	8 812	2 903	14	73	47	16 721	1 393	52	78	47
$75,000 to $99,999	2 494	463	9	11	–	4 143	251	8	35	16
$100,000 or more	2 087	273	–	6	–	3 120	216	7	35	10
Mean income (dollars)	33 581	15 385	19 243	37 039	20 204	32 690	17 170	19 301	38 594	27 173
Per capita income (dollars)	13 127	4 661	7 745	9 852	5 715	12 679	5 436	4 760	10 740	8 386

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	**53 547**	**71 883**	**134**	**292**	**370**	**97 450**	**38 359**	**1 164**	**463**	**562**
With related children under 18 years	25 535	51 381	87	162	275	47 837	26 882	941	364	335
With related children under 5 years	9 308	22 454	31	22	112	17 819	11 560	372	122	162
Married-couple families	**46 865**	**32 856**	**71**	**231**	**230**	**85 070**	**19 980**	**628**	**381**	**469**
With related children under 18 years	22 110	21 269	36	123	176	41 031	13 137	495	307	261
With related children under 5 years	8 321	8 935	14	22	63	16 067	5 599	187	117	107
Female householder, no husband present	**5 174**	**33 882**	**63**	**29**	**100**	**9 420**	**15 938**	**388**	**82**	**75**
With related children under 18 years	2 642	27 072	51	29	66	5 348	12 365	313	57	68
With related children under 5 years	699	12 090	17	–	37	1 300	5 371	136	5	49
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**183 206**	**315 422**	**513**	**1 245**	**1 886**	**334 654**	**156 366**	**5 356**	**2 099**	**2 345**
Persons under 18 years	44 711	122 219	147	383	745	82 128	58 209	2 283	625	792
Persons under 5 years	11 154	31 015	27	24	247	21 672	14 706	680	174	234
Persons 65 years and over	29 522	34 076	65	132	153	43 600	15 730	148	56	85
Persons 75 years and over	12 104	15 705	36	18	60	17 543	7 152	64	16	40
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**4 537**	**34 396**	**63**	**49**	**154**	**8 219**	**15 414**	**492**	**111**	**119**
With related children under 18 years	2 745	28 220	54	25	132	4 767	12 272	423	100	79
With related children under 5 years	1 282	13 892	15	5	63	2 113	5 837	191	24	54
Married-couple families	**3 048**	**9 631**	**16**	**27**	**77**	**5 632**	**4 567**	**178**	**69**	**55**
With related children under 18 years	1 626	6 479	7	12	73	2 757	2 946	130	69	31
With related children under 5 years	856	3 197	–	5	35	1 381	1 402	80	24	16
Female householder, no husband present	**1 256**	**22 386**	**47**	**3**	**63**	**2 188**	**9 810**	**202**	**42**	**55**
With related children under 18 years	983	20 023	47	3	52	1 766	8 582	190	31	48
With related children under 5 years	364	9 783	15	–	23	610	4 092	77	–	38
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**21 186**	**167 329**	**237**	**172**	**791**	**39 131**	**67 569**	**2 447**	**419**	**453**
Persons under 18 years	5 544	76 912	77	40	387	9 900	30 053	1 149	105	137
Persons under 5 years	1 679	20 797	17	9	125	2 754	7 874	384	28	75
Persons 65 years and over	5 306	18 934	17	15	71	9 524	7 790	63	26	35
Persons 75 years and over	2 879	9 441	9	2	35	5 359	3 983	23	–	20

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	**301 963**	**209 210**	**485**	**1 728**	**1 929**	**403 063**	**103 085**	**1 521**	**5 983**	**5 973**
Male	144 991	96 786	266	869	979	199 571	48 215	787	2 837	3 021
Female	156 972	112 424	219	859	950	203 492	54 870	734	3 146	2 952
Under 5 years	17 952	19 510	39	176	220	28 161	10 333	117	540	527
5 to 9 years	20 468	21 909	60	155	203	29 884	10 403	171	526	567
10 to 14 years	19 624	21 370	40	143	132	29 162	11 287	137	678	489
15 to 19 years	21 458	21 746	12	156	150	31 860	11 026	99	708	484
20 to 24 years	18 271	16 619	43	61	183	30 708	8 560	166	466	541
25 to 34 years	47 003	35 239	118	392	395	66 816	16 982	267	1 242	1 081
35 to 44 years	43 587	26 856	83	352	261	57 020	13 114	217	866	783
45 to 54 years	33 659	14 513	44	188	145	44 136	7 623	169	436	557
55 to 64 years	31 913	11 997	25	47	91	37 406	5 592	104	309	453
65 to 74 years	27 388	10 420	15	57	69	29 735	4 634	40	145	280
75 to 84 years	16 197	7 014	6	–	71	14 637	2 804	28	53	158
85 years and over	4 443	2 017	–	1	9	3 538	727	6	14	53
3 and 4 years	7 829	8 238	21	93	68	11 863	4 138	56	259	152
16 years and over	239 911	142 139	346	1 254	1 372	309 867	68 959	1 084	4 076	4 334
18 years and over	231 883	134 145	344	1 162	1 323	298 484	64 752	1 055	3 704	4 168
21 years and over	218 320	120 473	332	1 086	1 145	276 986	58 185	974	3 487	3 756
60 years and over	64 828	25 379	28	75	212	66 043	10 763	151	344	697
62 years and over	58 529	23 126	23	65	162	59 213	9 670	116	288	615
Median age	36.4	26.0	31.0	29.3	26.8	32.8	25.0	28.2	25.7	28.2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**85 844**	**48 740**	**86**	**327**	**405**	**111 421**	**24 700**	**371**	**1 080**	**1 263**
With own children under 18 years	37 913	29 246	49	230	191	55 014	15 543	213	781	760
Married-couple families	**73 893**	**25 388**	**77**	**305**	**266**	**94 427**	**12 100**	**312**	**857**	**1 005**
With own children under 18 years	32 718	14 951	45	230	131	45 969	7 143	162	600	604
Female householder, no husband present	**9 661**	**20 693**	**9**	**20**	**114**	**12 794**	**10 921**	**42**	**147**	**182**
With own children under 18 years	4 244	13 079	4	–	47	7 081	7 618	34	117	117
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**71 913**	**72 263**	**142**	**742**	**662**	**105 239**	**36 031**	**448**	**2 324**	**1 865**
Preprimary	4 728	4 547	7	101	45	6 775	2 223	6	133	93
Elementary or high school	48 904	54 064	95	333	366	70 840	27 451	308	1 717	1 227
College	18 281	13 652	40	308	251	27 624	6 357	134	474	545
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**204 190**	**108 056**	**291**	**1 037**	**1 041**	**253 288**	**51 476**	**831**	**3 065**	**3 365**
Less than 9th grade	17 765	24 815	19	56	106	23 962	9 142	144	913	392
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	31 615	26 834	55	135	209	40 238	12 594	79	542	493
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	58 838	23 037	72	90	260	79 457	14 361	277	590	857
Some college, no degree	39 641	16 188	55	50	135	51 099	8 218	184	309	755
Associate degree	12 050	5 324	38	30	88	16 796	2 794	48	189	308
Bachelor's degree	28 720	7 711	45	276	190	26 678	2 982	87	265	379
Graduate or professional degree	15 561	4 147	7	400	53	15 058	1 385	12	257	181
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.8	52.2	74.6	81.6	69.7	74.7	57.8	73.2	52.5	73.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.7	11.0	17.9	65.2	23.3	16.5	8.5	11.9	17.0	16.6
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**239 911**	**142 139**	**346**	**1 254**	**1 372**	**309 867**	**68 959**	**1 084**	**4 076**	**4 334**
In labor force	143 662	81 803	214	711	881	188 825	40 475	614	2 256	2 678
Civilian labor force	143 302	81 569	192	711	872	179 548	38 651	536	2 116	2 192
Employed	136 269	68 763	177	692	786	167 662	32 052	487	1 903	2 009
Unemployed	7 033	12 806	15	19	86	11 886	6 599	49	213	183
Not in labor force	96 249	60 336	132	543	491	121 042	28 484	470	1 820	1 656
Females 16 years and over	**127 280**	**79 148**	**163**	**624**	**715**	**158 243**	**37 626**	**547**	**2 229**	**2 102**
In labor force	64 217	43 517	106	300	376	78 768	21 041	257	1 020	1 097
Civilian labor force	64 197	43 487	96	300	376	77 741	20 640	233	1 020	1 031
Employed	60 805	36 441	96	281	332	72 210	16 952	206	868	925
Unemployed	3 392	7 046	–	19	44	5 531	3 688	27	152	106
Not in labor force	63 063	35 631	57	324	339	79 475	16 585	290	1 209	1 005
Persons 16 to 19 years	**17 450**	**17 464**	**12**	**156**	**148**	**25 871**	**8 923**	**87**	**545**	**428**
Not enrolled in school	3 148	3 476	7	5	39	7 002	2 000	27	47	148
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 554	2 472	7	–	27	2 872	1 297	2	37	28
Not high school graduate	1 607	1 844	7	5	9	2 720	999	2	11	19
Employed	614	338	–	5	–	962	189	–	–	–
Unemployed	153	373	–	–	–	413	267	–	–	5
Not in labor force	840	1 131	7	–	9	1 301	543	2	11	5
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	**119 232**	**65 417**	**148**	**463**	**575**	**149 579**	**32 267**	**467**	**1 353**	**1 866**
Less than $5,000	8 794	14 166	52	78	90	12 365	7 338	38	326	206
$5,000 to $9,999	13 487	13 320	14	65	52	16 759	6 184	68	235	216
$10,000 to $14,999	12 589	9 683	25	10	50	17 398	4 450	63	176	249
$15,000 to $24,999	23 603	13 160	9	80	91	30 343	6 767	78	218	377
$25,000 to $34,999	18 275	7 376	13	36	139	25 431	3 481	87	122	243
$35,000 to $49,999	19 643	4 884	27	108	98	24 416	2 669	64	176	287
$50,000 to $74,999	14 913	2 168	8	31	48	16 072	1 107	55	32	202
$75,000 to $99,999	3 899	386	–	22	7	3 941	169	14	37	63
$100,000 or more	4 029	274	–	33	–	2 854	102	–	31	23
Mean income (dollars)	34 535	17 222	18 731	38 414	24 750	30 077	17 415	26 765	21 892	31 220
Per capita income (dollars)	13 827	5 495	7 556	10 152	7 667	11 339	5 635	7 621	6 025	10 357

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**85 844**	**48 740**	**86**	**327**	**405**	**111 421**	**24 700**	**371**	**1 080**	**1 263**
With related children under 18 years	40 060	34 496	51	235	201	58 393	17 888	225	817	775
With related children under 5 years	14 815	14 739	27	117	121	23 053	7 975	69	371	299
Married-couple families	**73 893**	**25 388**	**77**	**305**	**266**	**94 427**	**12 100**	**312**	**857**	**1 005**
With related children under 18 years	33 890	16 622	47	233	137	47 989	7 963	174	612	612
With related children under 5 years	13 089	7 107	27	117	75	19 786	3 496	44	324	242
Female householder, no husband present	**9 661**	**20 693**	**9**	**20**	**114**	**12 794**	**10 921**	**42**	**147**	**182**
With related children under 18 years	5 089	16 212	4	2	51	8 144	8 845	34	135	124
With related children under 5 years	1 432	6 862	–	–	33	2 446	3 990	8	28	40
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**295 249**	**203 216**	**468**	**1 630**	**1 818**	**391 697**	**99 005**	**1 419**	**5 768**	**5 418**
Persons under 18 years	69 582	73 992	135	539	589	103 256	38 049	425	2 274	1 721
Persons under 5 years	17 842	19 308	39	163	220	27 829	10 219	93	540	498
Persons 65 years and over	45 855	18 825	21	58	149	45 749	7 752	68	208	473
Persons 75 years and over	18 822	8 506	6	1	80	16 630	3 195	28	63	204
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**8 172**	**19 251**	**31**	**38**	**73**	**13 099**	**9 842**	**69**	**548**	**134**
With related children under 18 years	5 024	15 773	18	28	58	9 478	8 328	49	472	118
With related children under 5 years	2 207	7 566	14	20	36	4 246	4 192	15	197	72
Married-couple families	**5 547**	**5 980**	**22**	**36**	**20**	**7 961**	**2 323**	**43**	**410**	**35**
With related children under 18 years	3 087	4 286	14	26	20	5 152	1 705	23	334	31
With related children under 5 years	1 446	2 006	14	20	9	2 558	855	–	168	31
Female householder, no husband present	**2 304**	**12 400**	**9**	**2**	**46**	**4 478**	**6 968**	**19**	**95**	**77**
With related children under 18 years	1 749	10 810	4	2	31	3 843	6 184	19	95	70
With related children under 5 years	689	5 189	–	–	20	1 406	3 144	8	15	24
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**37 369**	**88 963**	**155**	**335**	**479**	**58 527**	**42 160**	**348**	**2 727**	**1 118**
Persons under 18 years	10 314	38 805	27	60	191	19 218	19 850	127	1 366	477
Persons under 5 years	2 763	10 712	19	18	56	5 557	5 769	29	317	155
Persons 65 years and over	8 187	8 772	11	10	33	8 010	3 326	26	87	111
Persons 75 years and over	4 545	4 295	–	–	20	3 965	1 567	19	35	59

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households					
			Native				Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over			Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present		
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
The State	**2 573 216**	**.8**	**2 552 833**	**77.9**	**2 378 805**	**40.8**	**16 594**	**37.3**	**49 922**	**36.7**	**679 191**	**50.8**	**508 885**	**49.0**	**141 775**	**58.6**
District 1	515 196	.5	512 756	72.3	478 180	40.0	2 173	32.4	7 200	32.6	142 816	49.0	115 036	48.1	22 447	54.7
COUNTY																
Alcorn County	31 722	.2	31 648	73.5	29 735	36.4	79	30.4	398	34.9	9 363	46.9	7 761	46.3	1 322	52.3
Benton County	8 046	–	8 046	73.7	7 451	29.7	23	39.1	30	76.7	2 252	45.4	1 683	47.1	449	41.9
Calhoun County	14 908	.4	14 849	88.7	13 886	35.3	49	14.3	130	30.8	4 213	45.5	3 356	43.9	685	53.6
Chickasaw County	18 085	.4	18 005	89.1	16 615	31.7	65	43.1	219	41.6	5 041	51.5	3 740	51.2	1 053	51.8
Choctaw County	9 071	–	9 067	87.3	8 440	37.0	80	60.0	52	48.1	2 403	48.9	1 886	48.0	367	55.3
DeSoto County	67 910	.4	67 608	31.2	62 542	49.5	397	34.0	891	35.5	19 492	52.6	16 296	51.7	2 563	57.9
Grenada County (pt.)	1 377	–	1 377	81.1	1 296	37.0	17	–	11	–	391	55.2	341	53.1	37	81.1
Itawamba County	20 017	.1	19 987	79.2	18 821	34.4	28	–	216	20.4	5 834	45.4	5 038	45.7	585	45.6
Lafayette County	31 826	3.1	30 837	67.3	30 166	57.9	224	27.2	1 249	29.0	7 039	45.5	5 535	44.5	1 201	52.7
Lee County	65 581	.4	65 321	79.3	60 380	45.1	318	40.3	872	24.7	18 359	51.3	14 674	50.3	3 035	57.0
Marshall County	30 361	.4	30 238	61.6	27 915	37.2	137	49.6	570	37.2	7 876	49.6	5 919	48.5	1 585	55.6
Monroe County	36 582	.4	36 452	84.1	33 809	33.7	99	9.1	454	22.5	10 243	49.2	7 885	46.0	2 042	62.4
Montgomery County (pt.)	3 747	–	3 747	89.7	3 458	34.4	7	–	74	54.1	1 057	46.5	799	44.1	214	62.1
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	2 128	–	2 127	88.4	1 990	28.4	1	–	13	46.2	621	39.8	471	33.5	141	61.0
Panola County (pt.)	17 557	.2	17 517	81.4	16 222	38.2	65	7.7	124	47.6	4 651	50.2	3 706	47.2	715	63.5
Pontotoc County	22 237	.2	22 182	84.8	20 620	35.2	85	60.0	260	40.0	6 366	47.7	5 347	47.9	841	49.0
Prentiss County	23 278	.2	23 223	83.3	21 691	34.3	43	–	238	47.9	6 607	48.3	5 574	48.6	835	46.1
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	7 785	.2	7 772	92.4	7 193	34.3	32	12.5	84	38.1	2 008	46.3	1 416	48.2	508	43.7
Tate County	21 432	.2	21 390	61.4	19 826	40.4	60	40.0	269	34.9	5 667	51.7	4 472	50.2	977	59.3
Tippah County	19 523	.2	19 493	83.2	18 157	35.8	73	5.5	205	18.0	5 540	48.9	4 571	48.5	765	54.4
Tishomingo County	17 683	.3	17 628	67.4	16 567	36.3	93	54.8	168	41.7	5 388	44.5	4 584	45.0	606	41.7
Union County	22 085	.2	22 040	85.4	20 636	36.7	94	25.5	417	35.7	6 347	49.0	5 357	48.4	752	54.0
Webster County	10 222	.3	10 192	88.7	9 569	32.9	44	27.3	106	21.7	2 799	45.2	2 205	45.5	486	46.3
Yalobusha County	12 033	.2	12 010	86.8	11 195	34.8	60	20.0	150	32.7	3 259	48.1	2 420	44.3	683	61.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Corinth city	11 820	.4	11 777	68.9	11 039	43.8	12	–	206	51.5	3 382	44.1	2 514	40.0	769	57.9
Southaven city	17 949	.3	17 890	26.0	16 682	48.6	78	34.6	291	28.5	5 195	53.6	4 379	52.6	698	59.2
Tupelo city	30 685	.5	30 527	75.8	28 246	51.3	150	18.7	446	30.0	8 345	51.7	6 628	50.3	1 483	59.7
District 2	514 469	.4	512 560	88.5	471 703	37.0	2 810	35.2	7 630	38.3	125 977	52.4	80 114	49.4	39 163	60.1
COUNTY																
Attala County (pt.)	6 781	–	6 778	91.4	6 192	32.3	34	32.4	88	42.0	1 781	50.8	1 213	53.8	431	50.1
Bolivar County	41 875	.3	41 731	88.9	38 218	43.0	245	42.4	731	46.4	9 910	54.1	5 844	49.2	3 514	64.4
Carroll County	9 237	.2	9 218	89.7	8 582	31.2	27	37.0	160	30.0	2 539	46.1	2 023	45.6	409	52.1
Claiborne County	11 370	.6	11 301	88.2	10 546	38.2	64	23.4	275	36.0	2 352	53.3	1 447	48.5	743	64.6
Coahoma County	31 665	.3	31 563	87.6	28 829	37.9	207	46.4	543	40.0	7 542	52.4	4 457	49.5	2 712	57.9
Grenada County (pt.)	20 178	.3	20 127	86.0	18 552	40.9	153	50.3	373	49.6	5 299	50.0	3 907	50.2	1 193	50.3
Hinds County (pt.)	51 149	.2	51 033	93.0	47 166	30.5	310	39.0	756	42.1	12 684	51.2	7 338	51.6	4 700	53.6
Holmes County	21 604	.3	21 535	91.4	19 710	31.7	59	13.6	316	33.9	5 224	52.5	2 817	45.6	2 100	62.4
Humphreys County	12 134	.3	12 092	93.7	11 063	37.0	63	25.4	85	49.4	2 887	53.9	1 705	52.8	959	58.9
Issaquena County	1 909	.2	1 906	86.8	1 740	27.4	12	66.7	15	–	494	49.4	362	48.9	97	52.6
Jefferson County	8 653	.8	8 587	94.1	7 877	29.1	37	8.1	137	48.9	2 123	55.2	1 238	48.5	751	66.3
Leake County (pt.)	4 363	.2	4 355	93.3	4 008	27.7	17	70.6	5	–	1 122	49.7	787	49.7	282	53.2
Leflore County	37 341	.5	37 172	89.5	34 304	42.5	208	46.6	511	40.5	8 985	53.4	5 469	48.8	3 019	61.9
Madison County (pt.)	27 797	.3	27 717	91.6	25 269	32.3	123	26.8	237	21.9	6 760	53.4	3 936	50.1	2 546	61.6
Montgomery County (pt.)	8 641	.1	8 630	89.7	8 077	38.8	54	48.1	63	58.7	2 343	49.9	1 698	48.4	482	57.5
Panola County (pt.)	12 439	.1	12 427	86.3	11 314	34.9	27	70.4	114	37.7	3 033	50.3	1 895	44.6	912	60.6
Quitman County	10 490	.3	10 456	88.3	9 590	33.3	85	28.2	231	38.5	2 550	49.8	1 755	48.8	688	53.5
Sharkey County	7 066	.1	7 060	91.3	6 459	26.7	30	10.0	58	36.2	1 608	55.4	962	59.0	530	52.1
Sunflower County	32 867	.2	32 788	91.0	30 263	41.3	120	27.5	514	17.5	7 104	53.2	4 475	49.7	2 297	60.9
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	7 425	.2	7 409	92.4	6 716	30.4	49	12.2	102	32.4	1 718	51.8	1 050	47.2	504	62.9
Tunica County	8 164	–	8 162	80.2	7 359	38.9	55	20.0	60	13.3	1 899	52.7	1 147	49.6	625	57.4
Warren County	47 880	.8	47 479	79.3	44 431	39.5	281	33.1	788	43.7	12 790	52.8	9 464	49.7	2 884	63.0
Washington County	67 935	.5	67 575	85.6	62 048	39.3	432	26.6	1 216	35.5	16 789	54.1	10 888	49.6	4 914	65.4
Yazoo County	25 506	.2	25 459	90.5	23 390	35.2	118	41.5	252	41.3	6 441	50.6	4 237	47.4	1 871	57.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Canton city	10 062	.1	10 050	91.2	9 234	35.3	36	36.1	113	12.4	2 484	47.7	1 314	45.0	1 087	53.6
Clarksdale city	19 717	.4	19 634	88.7	17 962	39.8	131	61.1	358	43.6	4 738	53.3	2 754	52.1	1 759	56.4
Cleveland city	15 384	.3	15 344	85.3	14 224	49.7	59	61.0	272	36.8	3 530	56.3	2 367	51.8	1 034	68.4
Clinton city (pt.)	1 719	–	1 719	91.6	1 568	35.1	8	100.0	8	100.0	474	59.3	340	57.6	134	63.4

Table 18. **Selected Social Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households					
			Native				Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over				Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present	
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
District 2—Con.																
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.																
Greenville city	45 226	.6	44 976	85.1	41 387	40.5	256	30.9	833	36.6	11 226	53.7	7 120	48.2	3 474	66.8
Greenwood city	18 906	.6	18 786	89.1	17 416	45.8	104	75.0	360	40.3	4 669	52.4	2 777	45.4	1 737	64.5
Grenada city	10 864	.3	10 835	86.7	9 956	43.3	55	56.4	203	57.6	2 808	49.1	1 922	47.8	794	54.9
Indianola city	11 788	–	11 788	91.0	10 721	34.9	39	12.8	158	10.1	2 806	54.4	1 780	50.9	972	62.4
Jackson city (pt.)	34 467	.2	34 393	94.1	31 794	29.8	223	35.0	478	41.6	8 433	52.0	4 415	52.0	3 543	54.9
Vicksburg city	20 908	.8	20 746	82.3	19 349	40.5	116	15.5	350	37.1	5 362	48.6	3 269	40.2	1 865	64.7
Yazoo City city	12 430	.2	12 407	90.3	11 294	39.5	84	32.1	51	37.3	3 030	52.6	1 703	45.4	1 164	63.7
District 3	515 225	.7	511 582	80.1	477 569	42.2	4 406	44.2	11 525	39.9	137 621	51.0	106 211	49.5	25 852	58.3
COUNTY																
Attala County (pt.)	11 700	.2	11 671	87.9	11 016	35.0	37	32.4	144	34.0	3 277	42.2	2 563	40.4	563	54.0
Clarke County	17 313	.2	17 279	83.6	16 115	34.7	90	31.1	326	28.8	4 843	49.5	3 602	47.6	1 038	58.4
Clay County	21 120	.5	21 007	87.5	19 497	35.9	143	18.9	350	22.6	5 616	52.8	4 077	49.4	1 339	65.4
Jasper County	17 114	.1	17 102	89.9	15 923	26.7	141	14.2	222	41.9	4 599	49.4	3 471	48.9	931	53.7
Jones County (pt.)	19 984	.2	19 938	85.2	18 701	35.4	121	28.1	296	35.5	5 690	48.9	4 759	48.9	743	52.2
Kemper County	10 356	.5	10 304	88.7	9 610	31.4	182	59.9	292	52.1	2 682	49.7	1 897	46.5	626	57.7
Lauderdale County	75 555	.7	75 031	77.2	69 901	44.0	423	34.8	1 393	23.0	20 198	51.4	14 660	48.7	4 551	61.5
Leake County (pt.)	14 073	.1	14 057	90.5	13 144	34.1	282	48.9	463	54.9	3 924	45.9	3 108	46.8	644	45.8
Lowndes County	59 308	.9	58 770	65.8	54 297	49.7	387	28.9	1 076	34.2	15 891	54.1	11 896	51.8	3 487	62.5
Madison County (pt.)	25 997	1.0	25 735	70.6	23 809	64.3	99	37.4	647	21.9	6 788	52.5	5 832	53.5	743	44.5
Neshoba County	24 800	.1	24 764	90.2	22 958	35.0	1 052	65.0	1 815	57.0	6 794	51.3	5 254	50.7	1 235	53.0
Newton County	20 291	.1	20 262	86.8	18 873	35.6	322	69.6	572	53.5	5 621	48.4	4 375	47.4	1 038	51.8
Noxubee County	12 604	.1	12 594	88.3	11 443	29.8	112	33.9	236	29.7	3 055	50.1	1 971	47.6	930	56.5
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	36 247	3.2	35 093	74.2	34 067	57.5	287	36.9	1 515	51.5	7 747	52.5	5 517	49.8	1 808	62.6
Rankin County	87 161	.7	86 583	75.7	81 208	45.2	382	41.9	1 465	34.6	24 130	51.9	20 387	51.4	2 998	58.3
Scott County	24 137	.4	24 040	89.5	22 163	36.8	114	36.0	290	43.8	6 526	50.7	4 915	49.0	1 337	54.9
Smith County	14 798	.2	14 770	90.9	13 733	29.6	55	3.6	172	26.2	4 140	48.9	3 419	48.6	570	46.7
Wayne County (pt.)	3 234	–	3 234	88.1	3 023	30.6	27	14.8	43	67.4	889	54.8	652	51.8	183	66.7
Winston County	19 433	.4	19 348	90.5	18 088	32.8	150	17.3	208	18.8	5 211	48.1	3 856	44.0	1 088	65.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Brandon city	11 077	1.1	10 952	68.6	10 319	46.8	110	42.7	214	32.2	3 160	56.6	2 756	56.3	308	54.5
Columbus city	23 802	.6	23 670	72.4	21 912	46.6	89	42.7	379	33.5	6 052	48.3	3 869	43.9	1 936	58.5
Jackson city (pt.)	688	.9	682	75.7	674	74.3	–	–	40	65.0	51	39.2	25	56.0	23	26.1
Laurel city (pt.)	258	–	258	64.0	249	69.5	–	–	16	100.0	74	66.2	74	66.2	–	–
Meridian city	41 036	.5	40 848	79.4	37 938	43.6	234	46.2	673	30.8	10 802	49.2	7 017	44.4	3 218	60.8
Pearl city	19 580	.6	19 464	76.9	18 260	47.3	110	39.1	336	20.8	5 700	49.9	4 608	47.6	886	64.8
Ridgeland city	11 765	1.2	11 618	69.4	10 870	70.2	39	20.5	313	21.7	2 882	51.0	2 351	49.5	416	60.6
Starkville city	18 458	4.6	17 616	72.2	17 296	61.2	200	42.5	915	51.7	4 221	54.4	2 939	49.2	1 053	70.3
District 4	513 715	.7	510 350	82.9	476 009	40.0	2 927	37.9	9 338	34.0	135 060	50.0	99 709	48.1	30 400	57.0
COUNTY																
Adams County	35 356	.3	35 236	81.3	32 704	37.9	175	56.0	499	39.3	9 790	49.0	6 660	45.5	2 685	57.3
Amite County	13 328	.2	13 295	84.7	12 369	23.1	45	37.8	230	36.1	3 566	47.4	2 744	45.2	687	56.2
Copiah County	27 592	.2	27 527	87.5	25 483	37.3	146	45.9	346	44.2	7 006	48.5	5 020	48.9	1 807	48.3
Covington County	16 527	.1	16 503	89.1	15 225	32.2	123	22.8	166	46.4	4 429	50.4	3 442	49.7	804	53.9
Franklin County	8 377	.1	8 369	89.7	7 710	26.4	43	83.7	81	30.9	2 291	47.4	1 782	46.4	421	54.6
Hinds County (pt.)	203 292	1.2	200 893	80.0	187 934	48.5	1 372	38.6	5 039	33.6	51 715	51.0	37 296	48.3	12 470	60.2
Jefferson Davis County	14 051	.2	14 023	89.9	13 028	28.0	51	15.7	117	65.0	3 682	48.5	2 723	48.9	826	49.5
Jones County (pt.)	42 047	.5	41 850	84.5	39 105	40.3	297	35.4	876	21.9	11 335	46.8	8 704	44.8	2 294	55.6
Lawrence County	12 458	.3	12 416	85.6	11 603	27.6	22	13.6	147	40.8	3 471	51.7	2 782	49.1	601	61.4
Lincoln County	30 278	.3	30 181	84.7	28 377	34.7	136	57.4	354	34.7	8 430	49.9	6 420	49.7	1 758	52.3
Marion County	25 544	.5	25 418	85.5	23 747	35.3	144	45.8	329	33.4	6 980	50.9	5 409	50.7	1 335	50.4
Pike County	36 882	.3	36 753	80.5	34 338	34.4	153	35.3	535	42.2	9 675	51.0	7 103	47.9	2 254	61.8
Simpson County	23 953	.1	23 918	89.0	22 168	34.7	144	9.0	241	22.0	6 422	51.1	5 080	51.0	1 064	55.2
Walthall County	14 352	.4	14 298	78.6	13 274	33.6	64	4.7	292	33.9	3 762	48.1	2 941	49.0	645	51.3
Wilkinson County	9 678	.1	9 670	84.3	8 944	30.2	12	25.0	86	17.4	2 506	49.3	1 603	47.2	749	54.9

Table 18. **Selected Social Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households					
			Native				Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over				Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present	
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
District 4—Con.																
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Brookhaven city	10 243	.3	10 213	83.8	9 555	39.6	71	70.4	173	43.9	2 684	48.5	1 820	46.4	797	53.1
Clinton city (pt.)	20 128	1.9	19 739	69.7	18 784	54.6	147	34.7	595	27.1	5 426	54.3	4 554	52.4	764	64.5
Jackson city (pt.)	161 439	1.2	159 513	80.6	148 957	48.2	1 107	39.7	4 098	34.4	40 644	50.2	28 109	46.6	10 905	60.5
Laurel city (pt.)	18 569	.5	18 483	83.7	17 170	46.7	75	54.7	456	31.6	4 930	43.1	3 304	37.0	1 450	57.6
McComb city	11 591	.6	11 518	82.3	10 741	37.9	35	–	197	50.3	3 134	51.4	2 021	42.8	1 028	69.6
Natchez city	19 460	.4	19 386	79.8	18 054	38.8	92	48.9	253	41.5	5 231	47.6	3 422	42.0	1 639	56.9
District 5	514 611	1.8	505 585	65.7	475 344	45.0	4 278	33.5	14 229	37.2	137 717	52.1	107 815	50.1	23 913	62.1
COUNTY																
Forrest County	68 314	1.6	67 245	77.0	63 327	50.6	510	16.1	1 646	34.6	16 818	50.0	12 032	46.2	4 050	63.2
George County	16 673	.4	16 603	71.6	15 411	34.3	86	29.1	210	29.0	4 620	54.3	3 856	55.2	596	53.5
Greene County	10 220	.4	10 180	82.4	9 507	33.6	50	24.0	139	43.2	2 649	51.8	2 126	50.8	405	55.8
Hancock County	31 760	1.7	31 224	49.5	29 479	45.7	211	44.5	1 151	36.7	8 649	46.7	6 936	44.8	1 154	58.7
Harrison County	165 365	3.0	160 395	57.9	152 089	50.3	1 898	36.6	6 827	39.6	43 459	52.4	33 590	50.1	7 833	61.7
Jackson County	115 243	1.4	113 580	65.1	106 677	40.4	982	45.0	2 693	34.2	31 855	52.6	25 239	50.5	5 269	63.5
Lamar County	30 424	.6	30 231	77.1	28 057	44.3	166	6.6	363	28.7	8 501	54.5	7 090	54.0	1 143	62.6
Pearl River County	38 714	.7	38 431	60.6	35 868	41.0	264	17.0	685	36.5	10 802	51.0	8 802	49.9	1 655	57.3
Perry County	10 865	.2	10 840	84.2	10 024	39.9	24	50.0	123	35.0	2 966	54.2	2 294	51.2	531	64.6
Stone County	10 750	.9	10 656	80.1	9 900	39.1	13	–	81	58.0	2 923	55.4	2 415	53.4	417	71.0
Wayne County (pt.)	16 283	.5	16 200	85.1	15 005	34.6	74	21.6	311	34.1	4 475	55.3	3 435	53.6	860	68.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Biloxi city	46 319	5.4	43 803	45.1	42 350	61.6	1 013	43.7	3 074	41.2	11 434	53.0	8 986	49.7	1 961	66.2
Gautier city	10 088	1.6	9 923	54.4	9 247	47.7	76	–	226	34.1	2 897	56.4	2 247	50.6	573	76.8
Gulfport city	40 775	2.1	39 929	61.7	37 767	49.4	197	21.3	1 459	33.0	10 535	47.4	7 552	44.0	2 459	59.5
Hattiesburg city	41 891	2.3	40 908	74.2	38 927	59.0	358	17.0	1 386	35.6	9 199	48.2	5 923	42.3	2 868	62.3
Long Beach city	15 804	2.9	15 338	51.7	14 653	46.9	227	35.2	652	42.2	4 430	55.4	3 578	53.5	639	65.1
Moss Point city	17 837	.4	17 764	76.5	16 617	29.3	236	58.5	242	51.2	4 663	49.3	3 207	47.6	1 128	55.9
Ocean Springs city	14 643	3.5	14 130	47.3	13 690	48.8	252	54.4	599	39.9	4 057	50.8	3 278	49.1	597	60.0
Orange Grove COP	15 676	2.1	15 348	56.1	14 221	53.8	64	10.9	421	25.4	4 332	59.2	3 394	56.9	772	69.6
Pascagoula city	25 899	1.1	25 610	70.6	23 802	42.1	155	41.3	536	34.9	6 950	52.1	5 138	47.5	1 527	68.2
Picayune city	10 633	.5	10 580	65.9	9 745	43.2	91	41.8	215	54.0	2 849	51.0	1 899	48.9	867	56.1

Table 19. **Education and Veteran Status: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
		Elementary or high school				Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate								
	Preprimary school	Total	Percent in private school	College	Total	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force	Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
The State	**43 906**	**525 658**	**8.7**	**157 922**	**179 873**	**21 168**	**6 931**	**3 632**	**10 488**	**1 538 997**	**64.3**	**14.7**	**237 977**	**67 167**
District 1	7 364	97 532	5.4	28 512	35 524	4 990	2 228	788	1 969	315 839	59.6	10.8	45 419	13 125
COUNTY														
Alcorn County	379	5 813	1.9	1 097	1 917	280	148	44	88	20 746	56.3	9.6	2 721	809
Benton County	136	1 613	2.0	304	478	129	23	18	88	4 843	46.4	7.8	620	228
Calhoun County	183	2 756	6.9	357	956	190	85	34	71	9 453	52.8	8.2	1 269	471
Chickasaw County	183	3 738	6.2	525	1 097	175	67	16	92	10 861	52.9	9.5	1 228	430
Choctaw County	118	1 971	9.7	373	628	66	13	37	16	5 558	57.6	10.8	872	301
DeSoto County	1 064	13 355	12.7	3 107	4 372	464	208	74	182	41 533	71.2	9.5	7 212	1 342
Grenada County (pt.)	32	322	8.7	85	96	8	–	–	8	853	62.6	5.0	130	30
Itawamba County	247	3 512	1.3	1 096	1 521	215	131	22	62	12 807	49.0	6.7	1 811	601
Lafayette County	578	4 616	1.6	8 953	3 603	184	34	26	124	16 387	70.2	29.2	2 462	690
Lee County	1 300	12 396	2.7	2 560	3 835	592	277	139	176	40 775	67.8	15.0	5 892	1 480
Marshall County	382	6 030	15.5	1 490	2 188	369	121	72	176	17 629	51.7	9.4	2 178	556
Monroe County	559	7 483	3.6	1 093	2 378	381	234	60	87	22 351	55.6	8.4	2 950	904
Montgomery County (pt.)	71	653	6.1	116	219	39	14	–	25	2 470	56.0	7.7	309	123
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	8	380	8.4	59	140	6	2	–	4	1 399	56.0	9.4	204	100
Panola County (pt.)	257	3 596	5.3	580	1 423	392	112	33	247	10 441	59.8	9.7	1 552	543
Pontotoc County	279	4 060	.9	818	1 359	241	107	15	119	13 954	57.4	8.1	2 232	639
Prentiss County	325	4 162	.8	1 537	1 736	186	118	51	17	14 374	52.9	8.4	1 776	556
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	64	1 646	9.9	179	527	68	42	5	21	4 649	49.3	6.9	562	235
Tate County	218	4 376	7.7	1 369	1 799	233	111	22	95	12 553	61.0	11.7	1 802	516
Tippah County	321	3 659	.4	674	1 326	175	119	15	41	12 156	54.4	9.0	1 537	495
Tishomingo County	251	2 838	1.2	582	995	215	107	35	73	11 803	55.0	6.6	1 723	627
Union County	198	4 163	2.7	770	1 399	216	96	38	82	14 114	57.3	10.1	2 261	615
Webster County	88	2 031	1.5	414	684	77	19	17	41	6 464	58.6	10.8	1 013	405
Yalobusha County	123	2 363	5.8	374	848	89	40	15	34	7 666	55.7	9.9	1 103	429
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Corinth city	86	1 947	1.3	394	623	146	60	33	53	8 140	56.1	14.1	1 017	384
Southaven city	287	3 657	13.7	1 092	1 208	95	33	27	35	11 023	79.8	12.1	2 104	285
Tupelo city	823	5 807	2.9	1 354	1 642	221	85	47	89	19 449	76.1	21.9	3 016	761
District 2	9 294	122 812	10.5	27 716	38 461	5 343	1 156	1 088	3 087	288 962	55.3	13.5	35 847	11 316
COUNTY														
Attala County (pt.)	107	1 554	9.3	335	523	45	24	5	16	3 852	44.3	8.0	384	192
Bolivar County	734	10 222	7.9	3 563	3 636	424	64	99	261	21 777	54.9	15.2	2 521	770
Carroll County	103	1 888	24.4	408	582	105	24	29	52	5 775	54.0	10.3	739	253
Claiborne County	209	2 304	10.0	2 500	1 615	92	14	34	44	5 432	58.7	16.1	686	263
Coahoma County	562	7 973	9.5	1 547	2 313	323	54	114	155	17 510	54.0	14.7	2 166	727
Grenada County (pt.)	317	4 069	10.7	792	1 278	184	55	52	77	12 399	56.1	11.2	1 883	572
Hinds County (pt.)	864	12 122	6.2	3 605	3 948	386	102	57	227	29 111	60.4	15.1	3 391	916
Holmes County	191	5 701	9.1	1 076	1 805	202	15	40	147	11 623	48.0	9.7	1 191	443
Humphreys County	284	3 166	17.9	266	874	206	62	31	112	6 605	46.4	10.4	636	249
Issaquena County	23	455	18.5	71	129	18	5	1	12	1 099	43.7	5.6	111	22
Jefferson County	187	2 147	5.5	412	629	84	10	30	44	4 729	53.0	10.3	509	174
Leake County (pt.)	30	1 025	7.5	124	292	59	20	7	22	2 546	50.7	10.5	306	136
Leflore County	789	8 820	8.9	2 137	2 794	412	89	98	225	20 941	55.3	15.7	2 427	862
Madison County (pt.)	498	6 911	13.3	1 323	1 942	301	88	36	177	15 279	51.4	11.3	1 682	554
Montgomery County (pt.)	180	1 817	6.3	491	608	85	37	21	27	5 248	56.9	10.3	653	237
Panola County (pt.)	213	3 111	5.7	328	819	93	19	35	39	6 840	45.9	7.1	746	235
Quitman County	165	2 438	14.3	371	795	174	23	38	112	5 948	45.5	9.0	697	251
Sharkey County	156	1 944	10.6	229	584	57	23	13	21	3 672	51.3	12.4	321	111
Sunflower County	595	7 961	11.0	1 653	2 411	410	88	81	241	18 299	49.2	12.4	2 299	597
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	130	1 921	11.8	281	583	109	16	19	74	3 926	46.9	9.1	355	116
Tunica County	105	2 219	11.7	313	694	158	18	8	132	4 110	45.9	8.5	347	110
Warren County	902	10 471	7.6	2 520	2 980	325	81	80	164	29 311	67.7	19.1	4 578	1 285
Washington County	1 412	16 714	14.4	2 652	4 973	836	195	129	512	37 954	58.8	14.3	5 298	1 506
Yazoo County	538	5 859	14.8	719	1 654	255	30	31	194	14 976	53.4	12.0	1 921	715
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Canton city	151	2 184	14.7	556	621	126	44	8	74	5 880	51.2	13.3	752	259
Clarksdale city	306	4 803	8.7	781	1 379	189	26	85	78	11 256	59.0	16.0	1 501	475
Cleveland city	171	3 291	8.1	2 397	1 544	108	38	9	61	7 831	66.5	25.1	1 112	302
Clinton city (pt.)	64	378	4.8	134	107	–	–	–	–	930	66.9	18.8	116	29
Greenville city	941	10 877	15.9	1 833	3 274	574	116	88	370	25 670	61.5	15.6	3 796	1 067
Greenwood city	422	4 388	9.0	631	1 239	182	11	74	97	11 206	58.7	18.8	1 316	536
Grenada city	176	2 075	8.4	499	673	75	12	25	38	6 753	55.9	14.3	971	338
Indianola city	296	2 940	9.9	574	752	127	41	21	65	6 419	52.6	15.4	714	216
Jackson city (pt.)	501	8 388	4.5	2 596	2 793	270	78	48	144	19 231	61.0	16.4	2 204	537
Vicksburg city	388	4 233	6.5	945	1 226	223	71	44	108	13 155	62.7	16.5	2 027	852
Yazoo City city	271	2 997	8.6	346	802	132	25	24	83	7 129	54.2	13.0	875	332
District 3	8 679	101 400	8.9	34 720	35 251	3 640	1 439	550	1 597	311 283	66.6	16.1	47 937	13 052
COUNTY														
Attala County (pt.)	112	2 050	7.4	371	608	80	28	20	32	7 889	54.9	11.0	1 246	454
Clarke County	233	3 564	1.8	555	1 089	154	50	33	71	10 624	61.6	8.2	1 614	511
Clay County	463	4 520	12.2	1 126	1 519	199	52	55	92	12 282	60.4	12.9	1 655	586
Jasper County	241	3 887	9.0	516	1 214	105	32	15	58	10 292	60.0	9.8	1 427	508
Jones County (pt.)	308	4 200	3.9	892	1 293	101	23	44	34	12 565	66.8	8.4	2 045	516
Kemper County	145	2 320	11.0	398	836	123	42	28	53	6 182	56.3	7.9	760	223
Lauderdale County	1 343	14 448	5.4	3 810	5 190	572	163	72	283	46 312	69.7	13.3	8 140	2 049
Leake County (pt.)	170	2 829	16.2	471	904	113	54	18	41	8 997	55.3	8.8	1 211	454
Lowndes County	1 293	12 104	10.2	3 539	3 752	382	198	61	123	34 439	69.0	18.6	6 085	1 289
Madison County (pt.)	669	3 698	25.4	2 239	1 248	98	46	16	36	16 885	89.7	45.7	2 357	502
Neshoba County	474	5 498	8.5	1 099	1 663	212	117	14	81	15 137	60.9	10.1	2 133	751
Newton County	244	4 071	8.9	1 370	1 509	151	76	29	46	12 426	60.1	9.7	2 079	719
Noxubee County	226	2 929	16.8	391	939	146	74	30	42	7 064	49.6	7.9	671	294
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	569	5 532	13.0	10 777	4 184	155	40	25	90	17 427	74.4	33.5	2 354	578
Rankin County	1 543	16 841	8.3	4 932	5 189	540	242	32	266	55 365	73.8	19.0	9 157	1 962
Scott County	257	4 913	3.9	966	1 646	253	100	19	134	14 444	53.1	9.4	1 821	584

Table 19. **Education and Veteran Status: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
		Elementary or high school				Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate								
	Preprimary school	Total	Percent in private school	College	Total	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force	Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
District 3—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Smith County	140	2 946	2.9	430	943	98	60	–	38	9 164	57.0	7.6	1 305	359
Wayne County (pt.)	17	832	1.3	61	254	47	8	24	15	1 852	49.5	4.7	219	100
Winstan County	232	4 218	7.3	777	1 271	111	34	15	62	11 937	59.1	10.8	1 658	613
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brandon city	278	2 399	8.7	861	780	54	30	–	24	6 879	85.7	34.1	1 224	282
Columbus city	500	4 682	8.7	1 550	1 622	162	57	43	62	14 072	64.9	18.9	2 344	631
Jackson city (pt.)	8	37	–	507	212	–	–	–	–	115	68.7	40.9	39	3
Laurel city (pt.)	6	83	25.3	17	12	–	–	–	–	160	90.0	15.0	40	7
Meridian city	828	7 435	7.0	2 120	2 562	344	83	56	195	25 826	68.6	15.8	4 463	1 334
Pearl city	287	3 511	7.9	945	1 042	150	87	2	61	12 603	72.9	12.5	2 280	428
Ridgeland city	303	1 329	16.0	1 055	464	61	29	16	16	7 813	91.7	46.5	910	148
Starkville city	364	2 713	12.7	5 172	1 166	62	14	11	37	9 539	79.5	41.2	1 257	341
District 4	9 401	103 462	11.3	32 332	35 117	3 463	957	526	1 978	313 739	67.7	18.1	47 414	14 755
COUNTY														
Adams County	717	7 161	16.4	1 637	2 202	233	38	61	134	22 376	67.3	14.8	3 442	1 021
Amite County	170	2 770	19.8	398	849	100	30	27	43	8 224	57.1	8.7	1 079	354
Copiah County	382	5 763	11.6	1 788	2 520	361	68	31	262	15 962	61.1	9.4	2 370	777
Covington County	308	3 515	2.6	630	1 018	180	33	3	144	9 687	55.5	8.6	1 519	432
Franklin County	146	1 749	8.0	301	563	54	23	6	25	5 233	58.1	7.4	796	332
Hinds County (pt.)	4 463	37 477	16.1	19 551	13 878	943	316	174	453	124 199	78.7	29.0	19 497	5 625
Jefferson Davis County	321	3 051	6.2	523	1 061	104	42	13	49	8 267	57.4	8.9	1 139	397
Jones County (pt.)	673	8 129	5.2	2 224	2 734	303	53	26	224	26 459	63.1	14.0	3 875	1 216
Lawrence County	160	2 852	3.5	490	839	71	28	6	37	7 564	61.9	9.2	1 060	319
Lincoln County	396	6 413	7.7	1 009	2 070	229	65	46	118	19 095	63.0	11.6	3 046	1 028
Marion County	380	5 670	5.7	986	1 662	248	57	30	161	15 450	58.8	8.4	2 449	839
Pike County	630	8 317	5.4	1 478	2 698	245	102	31	112	22 164	60.6	12.8	3 289	1 207
Simpson County	365	5 112	9.3	645	1 464	190	44	37	107	14 782	58.0	8.7	2 271	671
Walthall County	143	3 393	4.1	481	964	115	58	10	47	8 466	55.0	10.1	1 062	322
Wilkinson County	147	2 090	21.4	191	595	87	–	25	62	5 811	48.3	8.9	520	215
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brookhaven city	156	1 905	6.9	328	713	101	27	22	52	6 629	62.8	16.8	984	414
Clinton city (pt.)	545	3 867	5.2	2 540	1 411	41	–	6	35	11 954	88.3	39.8	1 938	450
Jackson city (pt.)	3 476	29 108	17.5	14 758	10 355	861	304	155	402	99 441	77.8	28.9	15 800	4 793
Laurel city (pt.)	426	3 633	10.1	759	1 027	118	15	–	103	11 838	62.8	18.2	1 666	599
McComb city	209	2 583	5.5	435	718	57	15	5	37	7 122	64.1	16.0	1 034	437
Natchez city	387	3 736	18.5	948	1 207	110	10	23	77	12 572	68.9	18.7	2 016	687
District 5	9 168	100 452	6.8	34 642	35 520	3 732	1 151	680	1 857	309 174	71.6	15.1	61 360	14 919
COUNTY														
Forrest County	1 292	12 197	4.7	9 730	5 354	440	137	131	172	38 761	72.1	19.8	6 347	1 886
George County	227	3 733	3.6	508	1 192	153	31	31	91	9 846	58.8	8.3	1 386	326
Greene County	107	2 195	1.5	402	777	97	20	10	67	6 137	62.4	6.0	1 039	267
Hancock County	480	5 965	18.8	1 293	1 857	250	99	27	124	20 398	68.0	14.3	4 202	1 293
Harrison County	3 124	30 400	8.7	9 384	11 096	1 224	432	194	567	99 878	74.7	16.3	22 925	5 480
Jackson County	1 892	24 195	5.2	6 855	7 872	759	176	159	412	69 935	74.4	14.4	14 622	2 960
Lamar County	651	6 127	5.5	2 129	1 863	186	37	39	110	18 151	73.3	20.9	2 906	637
Pearl River County	704	7 544	4.7	2 426	2 741	321	122	32	167	23 589	68.4	11.4	4 667	1 107
Perry County	204	2 377	2.4	399	776	78	27	3	47	6 419	61.8	7.1	915	294
Stone County	235	2 022	1.1	986	940	103	40	13	50	6 324	68.1	12.4	1 151	349
Wayne County (pt.)	252	3 697	7.4	530	1 052	121	30	41	50	9 736	57.4	9.6	1 200	320
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Biloxi city	832	7 305	8.3	2 952	3 750	250	72	21	143	26 686	75.2	18.0	6 420	1 490
Gautier city	210	2 327	3.6	743	712	86	15	23	48	5 722	79.8	15.8	1 359	196
Gulfport city	723	6 841	10.2	2 305	2 266	373	106	83	176	26 078	74.8	18.3	6 344	2 001
Hattiesburg city	803	6 571	7.3	8 703	3 599	287	60	94	133	22 536	74.0	27.0	3 498	1 181
Long Beach city	425	3 167	6.6	1 106	1 068	83	34	10	39	9 709	85.1	24.2	2 509	518
Moss Point city	214	4 166	4.8	932	1 455	135	20	35	80	10 591	64.7	10.4	1 626	400
Ocean Springs city	289	2 759	4.0	1 066	958	45	16	–	29	9 491	83.3	25.8	2 397	472
Orange Grove CDP	323	3 417	11.0	771	1 072	145	66	26	44	9 000	78.3	14.3	1 819	319
Pascagoula city	479	5 023	7.1	1 702	1 677	208	50	43	103	15 827	73.9	16.3	2 797	702
Picayune city	236	2 153	3.4	561	714	64	20	2	42	6 403	67.7	13.0	1 174	301

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over														Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
			Labor force							Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		
			Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers				Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989				
								Means of transportation to work							
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent unemployed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation	Total	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force	
The State	**1 909 851**	**1 019 110**	**59.7**	**52.0**	**1 123 485**	**8.4**	**1 028 014**	**93.5**	**17.9**	**.8**	**1 215 732**	**869 533**	**648 012**	**164 654**	**63.8**	**136 503**
District 1	390 415	207 305	61.8	53.5	240 550	6.7	220 839	94.9	19.4	.4	259 429	190 267	144 047	32 385	67.4	27 741
COUNTY																
Alcorn County	24 578	13 167	58.7	49.5	14 423	8.3	12 955	94.5	14.3	.6	15 262	11 170	8 530	1 861	65.3	1 411
Benton County	5 886	3 127	56.2	46.8	3 303	15.1	2 755	94.3	32.9	1.1	3 431	2 409	1 672	511	67.3	446
Calhoun County	11 468	6 126	58.8	50.6	6 726	6.7	6 186	94.1	26.1	.1	7 227	5 408	4 167	857	71.8	809
Chickasaw County	13 208	7 158	63.0	55.5	8 316	6.0	7 670	94.5	22.5	.7	8 766	6 693	4 700	1 337	75.5	1 232
Choctaw County	6 682	3 552	54.6	47.2	3 638	9.7	3 260	94.6	24.0	.1	3 968	2 784	1 974	591	65.1	503
DeSoto County	50 552	26 094	69.5	59.5	35 009	5.4	32 719	96.8	12.4	.1	36 829	29 143	22 975	4 580	60.1	3 545
Grenada County (pt.)	1 028	510	59.6	50.8	607	4.4	581	96.4	18.8	–	691	511	440	72	59.7	44
Itawamba County	15 777	8 186	62.7	55.9	9 884	4.8	9 284	96.6	23.3	.4	10 722	7 899	6 120	1 101	74.2	983
Lafayette County	25 961	13 307	55.9	50.3	14 471	6.0	13 339	90.8	16.9	.5	18 896	10 904	6 978	1 546	65.2	1 253
Lee County	49 001	26 343	67.4	59.2	32 889	5.2	30 837	96.0	14.3	.4	35 172	27 201	21 601	4 418	69.2	4 052
Marshall County	22 238	11 837	57.6	49.5	12 806	11.1	11 105	94.1	26.2	.5	13 316	9 324	6 891	2 099	66.1	1 767
Monroe County	27 156	14 859	62.5	54.5	16 945	6.0	15 668	94.6	23.0	.3	18 099	13 545	10 213	2 417	69.5	2 087
Montgomery County (pt.)	2 875	1 655	52.0	45.2	1 496	8.6	1 322	93.2	24.6	–	1 514	1 089	846	264	77.7	268
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	1 653	949	53.8	45.1	888	13.1	768	87.1	19.1	.7	929	700	429	139	63.3	104
Panola County (pt.)	13 072	6 836	58.4	50.4	7 610	6.8	6 946	94.7	22.0	.6	8 028	5 876	4 522	1 027	67.7	1 030
Pontotoc County	16 881	8 914	64.9	56.6	10 912	4.3	10 307	95.4	18.7	.4	11 666	8 936	6 948	1 400	70.9	1 276
Prentiss County	17 915	9 567	60.5	54.1	10 841	6.0	10 024	94.7	23.5	.5	11 940	8 450	6 301	1 373	74.0	1 286
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	5 697	3 103	53.3	43.8	3 030	10.8	2 670	92.9	34.8	1.2	3 205	2 240	1 775	481	59.3	360
Tate County	15 892	8 460	62.6	54.1	9 923	7.9	9 042	94.6	21.6	.3	10 763	7 737	5 728	1 379	67.4	1 189
Tippah County	14 952	7 896	59.1	51.5	8 838	6.7	8 062	94.7	22.4	.5	9 309	6 933	5 358	1 238	73.3	1 155
Tishomingo County	13 984	7 443	58.4	49.0	8 149	10.4	7 156	95.8	18.9	.2	8 806	5 916	4 221	1 095	58.8	752
Union County	16 998	9 002	62.8	53.5	10 673	4.7	9 981	95.6	23.5	.2	11 276	8 504	6 567	1 316	72.9	1 216
Webster County	7 831	4 219	54.5	45.6	4 264	10.4	3 729	91.6	21.3	.5	4 547	3 164	2 234	574	59.4	418
Yalobusha County	9 130	4 995	53.9	46.6	4 909	7.3	4 473	93.5	24.0	.3	5 067	3 731	2 857	709	61.8	555
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Corinth city	9 367	5 386	51.7	44.1	4 837	9.9	4 303	93.6	14.5	.5	5 130	3 740	2 842	651	59.4	385
Southaven city	13 447	7 067	72.3	62.7	9 704	4.1	9 163	97.6	9.1	.1	10 367	8 462	6 697	1 153	66.0	919
Tupelo city	23 007	12 563	68.5	59.5	15 704	4.5	14 818	95.3	11.6	.5	16 835	13 291	10 446	2 057	69.4	1 844
District 2	364 543	200 235	55.3	49.3	201 161	11.9	174 873	92.0	21.5	1.4	212 929	145 769	105 906	33 267	63.9	29 266
COUNTY																
Attala County (pt.)	4 860	2 631	54.2	47.0	2 634	10.9	2 303	93.1	30.3	–	2 733	1 755	1 237	445	55.1	318
Bolivar County	29 317	16 457	57.0	51.2	16 665	14.3	14 059	91.2	21.4	.6	17 066	11 340	8 067	2 721	62.3	2 323
Carroll County	6 899	3 608	57.3	48.6	3 944	10.2	3 481	92.8	22.2	.8	4 173	2 999	2 246	509	64.0	439
Claiborne County	8 499	4 675	45.5	41.5	3 864	20.3	2 980	90.9	19.7	1.9	4 661	2 372	1 666	603	68.5	603
Coahoma County	22 027	12 524	52.2	44.3	11 457	13.8	9 760	90.5	17.4	1.3	11 861	7 843	5 551	2 066	53.5	1 634
Grenada County (pt.)	14 956	8 204	60.1	51.8	8 940	11.5	7 744	92.2	18.3	1.2	9 384	6 959	5 345	1 338	72.1	1 265
Hinds County (pt.)	36 823	20 506	61.0	58.2	22 393	10.0	19 880	93.9	21.2	2.6	22 828	16 426	11 814	3 353	71.2	3 376
Holmes County	14 909	8 335	44.7	39.5	6 665	15.8	5 514	89.7	26.8	1.7	7 105	4 428	2 838	1 476	50.5	1 018
Humphreys County	8 298	4 650	57.0	47.8	4 729	7.4	4 334	88.9	29.0	.8	4 872	3 218	2 137	867	67.6	764
Issaquena County	1 366	692	54.8	43.2	749	10.0	645	87.9	23.6	1.7	863	514	339	111	46.8	83
Jefferson County	5 916	3 253	52.5	46.8	3 103	25.5	2 262	91.5	30.6	1.0	2 985	1 798	1 324	552	64.1	566
Leake County (pt.)	3 130	1 726	48.8	42.5	1 517	14.2	1 292	93.0	21.8	–	1 586	1 057	800	293	59.0	212
Leflore County	26 629	14 827	55.5	50.1	14 759	11.4	12 924	91.3	21.0	2.3	15 947	10 868	8 144	2 161	67.7	2 244
Madison County (pt.)	19 184	10 564	53.4	47.6	10 226	12.0	8 895	92.9	26.3	1.6	10 837	7 550	5 709	2 008	65.1	1 775
Montgomery County (pt.)	6 425	3 449	57.8	51.6	3 712	9.1	3 322	95.6	27.0	.5	3 899	2 706	1 924	506	71.5	431
Panola County (pt.)	8 467	4 805	55.9	48.5	4 730	13.9	4 018	92.5	26.3	.6	4 836	3 373	2 292	843	67.6	747
Quitman County	7 424	4 108	50.6	44.6	3 748	11.8	3 242	91.4	25.4	.5	4 055	2 607	1 917	695	60.9	538
Sharkey County	4 777	2 661	54.9	44.7	2 612	10.1	2 320	89.5	25.7	.6	2 863	1 844	1 264	448	49.1	310
Sunflower County	23 412	11 662	49.3	48.7	11 535	10.8	10 119	92.5	27.6	1.1	14 110	9 549	6 686	1 929	64.0	1 817
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	5 017	2 745	52.4	45.0	2 621	16.4	2 158	90.6	33.6	.9	2 914	1 786	1 236	484	64.0	453
Tunica County	5 433	2 964	52.4	47.2	2 842	17.0	2 335	88.7	30.1	.8	2 981	1 824	1 285	483	58.4	452
Warren County	35 146	19 112	60.0	51.5	21 019	7.8	19 265	92.2	14.4	2.0	22 312	16 638	12 690	3 190	68.1	2 586
Washington County	47 470	26 075	58.3	51.9	27 536	12.4	23 833	92.6	17.4	.9	28 121	19 672	14 417	4 448	65.2	4 102
Yazoo County	18 159	10 002	50.6	42.8	9 161	9.4	8 188	92.1	20.6	2.3	9 937	6 643	4 978	1 738	55.1	1 210

Table 20. **Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over															Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
			Labor force								Worked in 1989							
			Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers					Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989						
								Means of transportation to work										
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent unemployed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation	Total	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks			Total	Percent in labor force	
District 2—Con.																		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																		
Canton city	7 204	4 059	56.5	48.4	4 049	10.4	3 605	92.7	23.6	2.0	4 207	3 041	2 186			723	71.8	690
Clarksdale city	13 889	7 985	53.2	46.1	7 381	12.9	6 340	91.6	15.3	1.0	7 578	5 263	3 678			1 301	56.2	1 073
Cleveland city	11 404	6 354	64.0	59.1	7 282	7.6	6 609	92.8	18.8	.1	7 793	5 340	3 843			913	74.2	854
Clinton city (pt.)	1 226	673	68.1	65.7	823	5.5	774	91.9	21.2	2.6	894	625	412			140	79.3	152
Greenville city	31 879	17 651	59.2	53.5	18 777	12.5	16 256	93.0	15.9	1.2	19 008	13 444	9 874			2 932	67.3	2 806
Greenwood city	13 617	7 804	55.5	51.2	7 545	11.3	6 667	91.2	18.7	2.7	8 011	5 851	4 496			1 118	74.5	1 256
Grenada city	8 106	4 648	56.8	49.1	4 568	11.3	4 023	92.4	15.8	1.7	4 855	3 617	2 728			771	73.0	669
Indianola city	7 956	4 556	58.1	50.7	4 604	8.7	4 135	95.7	28.3	1.7	4 817	3 505	2 489			837	71.6	854
Jackson city (pt.)	24 825	14 042	62.0	60.0	15 357	11.5	13 381	93.7	20.3	3.1	15 466	11 258	7 873			2 290	72.4	2 381
Vicksburg city	15 567	8 877	53.8	48.3	8 316	9.2	7 555	87.9	15.8	4.0	8 895	6 405	4 577			1 437	76.2	1 218
Yazoo City city	8 725	5 033	48.8	42.6	4 242	11.3	3 705	91.3	18.9	3.2	4 566	3 113	2 201			834	55.6	656
District 3	386 319	205 261	61.9	54.0	234 720	6.8	219 526	94.0	16.7	.5	253 997	187 342	142 341			33 175	66.8	28 500
COUNTY																		
Attala County (pt.)	9 141	4 956	52.6	43.5	4 808	8.3	4 343	94.5	19.7	.4	5 081	3 593	2 676			590	61.7	498
Clarke County	12 844	6 958	60.5	52.2	7 763	7.1	7 096	95.3	20.2	.6	7 865	5 940	4 642			1 085	67.8	974
Clay County	15 270	8 292	60.6	54.6	9 232	10.1	8 180	94.3	18.2	.8	9 413	6 792	5 159			1 545	67.3	1 230
Jasper County	12 536	6 647	53.9	44.3	6 737	10.4	5 938	94.8	23.6	1.3	6 882	4 785	3 539			1 012	63.7	777
Jones County (pt.)	14 937	7 715	61.0	50.1	9 090	7.5	8 332	95.2	11.6	.3	9 376	6 975	5 296			1 152	56.0	816
Kemper County	7 631	3 992	54.0	49.3	4 110	11.3	3 604	92.5	25.9	1.0	4 371	2 936	2 177			731	69.5	514
Lauderdale County	56 909	30 789	61.6	53.2	33 128	8.1	31 899	92.5	13.6	1.0	36 491	27 138	20 748			4 947	65.8	4 138
Leake County (pt.)	10 675	5 719	56.3	47.9	5 989	6.9	5 493	93.5	23.1	.3	6 414	4 521	3 317			807	72.0	716
Lowndes County	43 469	23 260	66.6	58.0	27 284	7.4	26 576	94.8	19.4	.5	30 402	22 664	17 125			4 340	68.9	4 009
Madison County (pt.)	20 195	10 742	76.9	70.0	15 451	3.8	14 828	96.9	9.2	.3	16 378	13 130	10 792			2 041	73.0	1 840
Neshoba County	18 253	9 813	58.5	52.6	10 674	5.8	9 837	93.1	21.5	1.1	11 281	8 390	6 267			1 483	65.4	1 403
Newton County	15 285	8 198	57.7	49.9	8 747	5.3	8 258	92.4	19.8	.1	9 444	7 128	5 368			1 170	72.6	1 156
Noxubee County	8 834	4 784	55.9	48.2	4 930	15.5	4 106	90.0	32.2	1.3	4 846	3 300	2 232			933	63.3	856
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	29 015	14 758	57.7	53.3	16 708	7.4	15 353	90.8	14.4	.5	21 163	12 274	7 935			2 045	65.6	1 582
Rankin County	65 863	34 261	67.1	58.8	43 938	4.0	41 741	96.2	12.9	.2	47 182	37 350	29 691			5 496	66.7	4 628
Scott County	17 708	9 531	58.3	50.9	10 306	4.8	9 667	90.9	20.0	.1	10 981	8 153	6 325			1 511	68.2	1 500
Smith County	11 069	5 806	57.1	46.4	6 306	5.6	5 849	92.1	19.6	.3	6 766	5 020	3 811			931	57.0	676
Wayne County (pt.)	2 294	1 251	53.7	41.2	1 233	11.4	1 078	91.9	21.2	.6	1 200	901	633			199	57.3	130
Winston County	14 391	7 789	57.6	51.0	8 286	9.2	7 348	95.6	20.8	.5	8 461	6 352	4 608			1 157	70.9	1 057
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																		
Brandon city	8 253	4 327	70.5	62.7	5 774	3.6	5 537	98.4	13.4	–	6 346	5 001	4 002			722	68.8	603
Columbus city	17 994	10 282	61.0	54.1	10 803	9.3	9 882	92.5	19.7	.8	11 499	8 283	6 174			1 542	66.8	1 450
Jackson city (pt.)	629	423	49.8	53.2	313	28.1	219	55.7	25.6	–	409	115	60			10	100.0	22
Laurel city (pt.)	172	86	62.8	37.2	108	–	108	100.0	31.5	–	124	99	72			8	100.0	15
Meridian city	31 109	17 585	57.2	50.3	17 450	9.6	15 842	93.2	13.6	1.7	18 775	13 511	10 226			2 809	65.4	2 324
Pearl city	14 967	7 940	70.5	62.1	10 496	3.4	9 974	96.1	9.8	.3	11 073	9 074	7 116			1 133	69.7	1 083
Ridgeland city	9 516	5 126	84.1	78.7	7 937	3.2	7 706	98.8	9.0	.5	8 252	6 927	5 721			827	75.0	761
Starkville city	14 686	7 464	60.3	55.9	8 840	6.7	8 233	93.9	12.2	.6	10 898	6 743	4 274			1 094	66.5	835
District 4	383 876	207 331	59.0	52.2	225 917	8.8	203 385	93.7	16.4	1.2	239 135	171 511	126 695			32 396	64.6	26 419
COUNTY																		
Adams County	26 281	14 636	56.1	48.6	14 689	12.2	12 793	93.2	13.2	.9	15 055	10 435	7 523			2 283	64.5	1 976
Amite County	9 850	5 150	49.5	41.8	4 865	9.0	4 347	91.5	19.3	1.3	5 080	3 603	2 586			786	52.5	529
Copiah County	20 377	10 860	54.9	49.2	11 128	9.4	9 896	92.6	21.4	.5	11 963	8 257	6 039			1 692	64.1	1 407
Covington County	11 936	6 344	56.2	47.4	6 690	6.8	6 166	94.2	22.3	.8	7 238	4 976	3 617			1 005	55.6	709
Franklin County	6 242	3 315	49.3	37.9	3 080	13.3	2 606	94.5	25.1	.8	3 240	2 046	1 402			573	57.1	454
Hinds County (pt.)	154 472	83 890	66.4	61.1	102 250	7.5	93 683	94.0	13.5	1.6	108 959	81 361	61 634			13 266	71.4	11 686
Jefferson Davis County	10 224	5 510	51.7	45.0	5 277	11.7	4 578	93.1	26.7	3.0	5 738	3 597	2 509			880	57.5	694
Jones County (pt.)	31 922	17 314	54.2	45.9	17 249	8.2	15 649	94.0	13.8	.6	18 131	13 312	9 744			2 545	56.2	1 828
Lawrence County	9 140	4 905	53.6	44.4	4 862	7.7	4 437	94.1	22.0	.9	5 292	3 394	2 365			783	51.0	480
Lincoln County	22 800	12 119	54.8	46.1	12 474	8.3	11 219	94.5	14.8	.5	13 075	9 316	6 979			1 609	64.9	1 364
Marion County	18 616	9 959	52.2	43.1	9 725	10.8	8 484	93.1	20.9	1.0	10 652	6 893	4 677			1 799	53.4	1 071
Pike County	27 102	14 835	54.6	47.6	14 776	11.9	12 788	93.6	16.3	.8	14 998	10 322	7 430			2 285	62.1	1 748
Simpson County	17 608	9 221	57.7	49.3	10 132	7.5	9 255	94.0	24.6	.7	10 696	7 871	5 932			1 432	68.1	1 307
Walthall County	10 300	5 459	50.2	42.0	5 163	9.9	4 561	92.1	22.5	.6	5 646	3 717	2 605			806	50.7	622
Wilkinson County	7 006	3 814	50.9	45.0	3 557	16.9	2 923	90.3	29.8	.9	3 372	2 411	1 653			652	67.5	544

Table 20. **Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over														
			Labor force							Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		
			Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers				Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989				
								Means of transportation to work							
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent unemployed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation	Total	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force	Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
Oistrict 4—Con.																
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBOIVISION																
Brookhaven city	7 846	4 393	51.8	45.7	4 056	8.2	3 623	92.2	12.4	.5	4 240	3 056	2 194	487	63.2	450
Clinton city (pt.)	15 228	8 129	73.3	67.3	11 127	3.2	10 715	95.9	9.5	.1	11 961	9 216	6 806	1 107	61.4	876
Jackson city (pt.)	122 901	67 303	65.5	60.1	80 265	8.2	72 853	93.6	14.0	1.9	85 085	63 292	47 863	10 716	71.9	9 567
Laurel city (pt.)	14 002	7 975	51.2	43.9	7 151	9.2	6 392	94.0	14.3	.6	7 515	5 597	4 052	1 070	56.4	875
McComb city	8 536	4 981	51.7	45.1	4 402	11.0	3 854	92.5	14.6	1.5	4 519	3 222	2 334	751	56.9	489
Natchez city	14 743	8 362	54.5	48.1	8 006	12.4	6 964	90.9	12.3	1.2	8 204	5 747	4 054	1 261	64.7	1 025
Oistrict 5	384 698	198 978	60.5	50.9	221 137	8.5	209 391	92.6	16.0	.5	250 242	174 644	129 023	33 431	56.4	24 577
COUNTY																
Forrest County	52 435	28 689	59.1	51.8	30 796	8.6	27 801	92.0	13.7	.8	35 140	22 993	15 991	4 362	62.1	3 457
George County	12 218	6 339	55.3	42.1	6 738	10.5	5 927	94.3	29.9	.4	7 184	4 747	3 339	1 084	34.6	504
Greene County	7 576	3 701	49.8	42.2	3 763	10.9	3 283	94.2	32.2	1.2	4 077	2 703	1 880	605	49.3	365
Hancock County	24 013	12 295	52.2	42.6	12 403	9.7	11 053	93.1	19.7	.4	13 754	9 273	6 790	1 985	45.7	1 259
Harrison County	124 489	62 665	63.1	53.8	68 956	8.0	71 537	89.5	13.2	.6	83 563	60 529	45 020	10 846	57.6	8 586
Jackson County	85 157	43 893	63.6	53.5	52 852	8.5	48 546	96.0	15.4	.2	57 058	40 780	31 835	7 361	58.5	5 414
Lamar County	22 281	11 667	63.0	52.5	13 950	6.0	13 015	94.9	14.7	.3	15 356	10 932	7 931	2 099	56.7	1 541
Pearl River County	28 868	15 176	56.1	45.7	16 117	8.6	14 443	94.2	20.5	.3	17 559	11 701	8 681	2 381	56.5	1 742
Perry County	7 876	4 119	53.4	41.4	4 188	9.2	3 714	95.9	25.7	.8	4 502	2 907	1 970	729	46.1	469
Stone County	8 015	4 164	57.6	46.6	4 594	8.8	4 129	88.4	14.5	1.2	4 942	3 299	2 341	718	57.1	464
Wayne County (pt.)	11 770	6 270	57.8	48.3	6 780	11.5	5 943	92.6	22.3	.7	7 107	4 780	3 245	1 261	57.3	776
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBOIVISION																
Biloxi city	35 514	17 044	64.5	53.2	16 214	8.0	21 178	81.0	12.6	.7	24 657	17 709	12 659	3 301	54.2	2 291
Gautier city	7 173	3 704	68.6	59.2	4 799	10.3	4 319	95.8	13.3	–	5 088	3 753	3 044	730	60.3	541
Gulfport city	31 589	16 173	59.2	51.8	17 308	8.3	16 836	90.6	12.9	.6	20 088	14 678	10 590	2 388	61.5	2 139
Hattiesburg city	32 964	18 385	57.1	51.1	18 727	9.8	16 601	89.9	13.1	1.3	22 082	13 440	8 651	2 572	62.7	2 014
Long Beach city	11 745	6 135	66.6	57.3	7 463	5.2	7 346	93.7	12.9	.4	8 216	6 034	4 822	1 094	61.7	889
Moss Point city	13 090	6 920	58.8	51.9	7 703	15.9	6 291	96.1	17.0	.3	7 908	5 110	3 922	1 071	64.3	849
Ocean Springs city	11 209	5 963	65.9	55.8	6 966	7.2	6 797	95.9	12.2	–	7 939	5 934	4 617	871	63.0	655
Orange Grove COP	11 142	5 727	68.6	61.2	7 092	6.5	7 076	95.2	11.1	.5	8 155	5 976	4 696	1 046	58.2	865
Pascagoula city	19 480	10 088	62.8	53.9	11 975	7.8	11 086	94.9	13.9	.2	12 637	9 370	7 404	1 585	60.9	1 327
Picayune city	7 783	4 374	57.3	48.8	4 421	11.2	3 898	93.2	21.9	.1	4 665	3 214	2 381	643	64.2	633

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
		Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation				Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation						
	Total	Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation	Total	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation	A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
The State	**1 557 588**	**11.0**	**7.1**	**7.0**	**3.4**	**5.3**	**306 794**	**27.7**	**22.2**	**16.9**	**27.8**	**75.2**	**15.6**	**71.9**
District 1	320 922	10.6	6.8	6.2	3.2	4.5	64 868	27.3	22.4	16.0	28.3	78.0	16.3	74.7
COUNTY														
Alcorn County	19 670	12.4	8.9	7.8	4.7	5.2	4 649	27.1	23.7	14.1	21.0	77.8	10.6	73.8
Benton County	4 691	12.5	10.5	10.5	2.9	9.0	1 188	29.2	20.5	17.1	11.8	76.9	17.5	70.3
Calhoun County	8 863	13.8	9.1	6.4	3.3	4.7	2 399	27.8	23.7	16.3	29.4	79.0	10.5	74.3
Chickasaw County	10 688	12.2	7.3	9.2	3.8	7.4	2 377	30.8	23.5	19.6	29.5	81.4	12.2	77.6
Choctaw County	5 278	14.8	11.1	7.2	4.2	5.3	1 265	32.9	27.4	19.7	19.6	74.9	2.7	69.6
DeSoto County	44 763	8.1	4.4	4.0	2.1	2.8	5 500	22.4	17.8	12.2	36.3	80.5	18.0	78.2
Grenada County (pt.)	905	11.9	8.3	4.4	2.0	2.4	117	10.3	10.3	–	20.4	72.5	–	67.6
Itawamba County	12 562	8.4	5.3	5.0	3.0	3.5	2 984	28.4	23.4	15.3	29.4	81.5	17.7	78.9
Lafayette County	22 432	6.8	3.9	3.9	2.1	2.7	3 031	27.3	20.9	16.4	29.0	64.9	8.1	63.6
Lee County	41 263	9.4	5.3	5.3	2.7	4.0	6 963	25.2	21.7	14.4	36.7	82.0	26.2	79.2
Marshall County	18 705	10.8	7.5	7.9	3.4	5.8	3 395	27.2	23.8	16.2	22.4	71.8	19.3	68.1
Monroe County	21 844	10.6	7.0	6.1	3.0	4.6	4 934	25.8	21.9	16.2	28.8	80.1	10.8	76.6
Montgomery County (pt.)	2 029	15.3	9.7	12.4	5.7	10.0	726	34.7	27.3	22.2	28.0	76.7	33.9	71.4
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	1 155	12.0	6.9	7.3	1.5	6.1	496	31.0	17.5	21.2	40.3	75.7	11.8	72.3
Panola County (pt.)	10 661	11.4	7.7	6.6	3.3	4.9	2 183	25.7	20.3	15.4	22.5	75.1	16.0	70.9
Pontotoc County	13 622	9.9	6.2	5.5	3.3	3.6	3 081	31.9	24.1	18.9	28.7	83.2	6.8	80.2
Prentiss County	14 592	12.0	8.5	6.8	3.9	4.8	3 259	26.0	21.5	15.9	24.7	79.2	17.3	74.9
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	4 435	14.8	10.7	9.8	5.6	6.9	1 188	35.4	28.5	21.9	18.6	73.6	13.2	68.6
Tate County	13 301	10.1	5.6	7.7	3.6	5.5	2 445	27.5	22.6	15.9	38.1	76.7	38.4	74.1
Tippah County	11 942	12.6	9.1	6.7	4.0	4.6	2 803	30.5	28.2	15.3	22.0	79.5	17.3	74.6
Tishomingo County	10 955	12.8	8.3	5.9	3.8	3.6	2 837	26.3	23.0	15.5	26.4	78.4	10.1	74.2
Union County	13 568	10.0	6.3	5.8	2.8	4.6	3 284	27.4	21.2	16.7	30.5	81.1	9.7	78.0
Webster County	6 002	16.0	10.6	7.7	4.5	4.6	1 721	27.3	20.2	18.3	24.3	75.2	17.6	69.4
Yalobusha County	6 996	14.3	9.7	8.3	4.0	7.0	2 043	27.9	23.3	18.4	25.8	74.5	17.9	69.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Corinth city	6 741	14.6	11.3	8.0	5.6	4.8	2 367	28.3	24.6	16.8	19.4	76.4	6.9	71.7
Southaven city	12 266	7.2	4.3	3.2	2.0	1.9	1 051	21.4	15.2	14.6	36.2	81.6	10.7	79.7
Tupelo city	19 133	7.8	4.0	4.1	2.5	2.7	3 230	21.1	18.9	12.5	41.0	82.8	36.3	80.7
District 2	293 211	11.4	7.8	9.4	4.0	7.5	63 812	28.9	22.4	18.7	24.0	71.5	13.8	68.3
COUNTY														
Attala County (pt.)	3 888	13.5	9.6	10.3	3.4	8.8	967	39.6	28.0	26.3	21.0	72.2	9.1	67.3
Bolivar County	23 907	9.7	6.5	8.3	3.2	6.7	4 899	30.7	24.0	21.1	25.6	71.2	16.0	68.5
Carroll County	5 466	9.8	6.4	5.9	2.7	4.6	1 402	28.2	24.2	17.7	29.0	74.0	3.4	71.4
Claiborne County	7 174	9.0	4.6	9.1	4.0	7.7	1 325	28.5	21.8	18.6	31.6	53.8	24.5	53.0
Coahoma County	17 291	11.9	8.2	9.4	4.4	7.3	4 172	28.3	21.7	18.1	24.1	68.5	6.5	65.8
Grenada County (pt.)	11 883	11.2	7.6	6.5	3.6	5.1	2 729	27.7	20.6	18.8	27.7	78.6	20.9	74.8
Hinds County (pt.)	31 033	12.2	8.6	10.6	5.0	8.1	5 421	28.7	22.4	18.5	23.0	77.0	18.6	73.1
Holmes County	11 807	15.2	12.0	11.9	5.5	9.6	2 980	31.8	25.1	21.0	15.0	61.2	10.9	56.6
Humphreys County	6 742	11.8	7.7	9.9	3.0	8.6	1 510	25.2	20.8	14.6	29.0	72.8	20.3	69.1
Issaquena County	1 119	9.0	5.8	8.8	3.9	6.3	247	36.8	31.2	18.6	25.7	67.9	22.7	65.8
Jefferson County	4 892	12.6	9.1	12.7	2.8	11.2	1 024	40.5	32.3	26.2	21.8	68.1	22.3	63.5
Leake County (pt.)	2 423	16.5	12.8	12.2	6.3	9.4	697	25.0	22.0	20.1	16.5	67.2	3.9	62.5
Leflore County	21 212	10.3	7.1	8.7	3.9	7.2	4 941	26.4	21.3	17.8	25.7	71.1	14.7	68.5
Madison County (pt.)	15 691	12.3	9.4	8.1	4.7	5.7	3 151	37.4	29.9	23.2	19.4	69.4	16.4	65.5
Montgomery County (pt.)	5 187	14.7	9.6	9.7	5.1	6.4	1 238	36.8	30.5	23.3	28.4	75.0	1.1	71.7
Panola County (pt.)	6 859	13.2	9.6	9.9	4.6	7.6	1 606	27.3	21.4	17.8	21.6	73.5	4.4	69.7
Quitman County	5 734	14.1	10.1	10.0	4.4	8.2	1 597	28.9	24.4	17.7	21.0	68.5	7.6	64.2
Sharkey County	3 913	10.4	8.1	6.5	3.4	4.8	806	28.0	20.5	19.5	16.7	68.6	6.0	65.2
Sunflower County	16 509	11.0	7.2	13.5	4.0	11.6	3 939	29.8	22.1	20.8	26.6	72.6	18.7	69.6
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	4 047	13.8	8.5	9.5	4.3	6.7	946	27.4	22.3	14.5	26.4	67.7	15.9	64.1
Tunica County	4 429	12.6	9.3	9.4	4.9	6.9	976	25.2	17.8	15.2	21.1	66.6	7.3	63.6
Warren County	28 756	9.2	5.5	7.4	2.8	6.3	5 836	26.8	20.4	17.1	28.3	75.5	10.7	72.9
Washington County	39 062	10.5	7.0	9.4	3.7	7.8	7 762	24.3	17.4	15.6	25.3	72.6	14.7	69.7
Yazoo County	14 187	12.1	8.6	9.8	4.0	7.7	3 641	30.2	23.2	18.0	19.9	67.9	10.8	64.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Canton city	5 612	10.0	7.1	6.8	3.6	4.7	1 401	37.6	31.1	20.8	22.2	74.7	15.2	71.5
Clarksdale city	10 639	12.9	8.5	9.9	5.0	7.5	2 705	27.4	21.0	17.4	27.5	71.8	7.0	69.2
Cleveland city	9 700	5.6	3.3	4.4	1.6	3.5	1 496	29.7	23.8	17.7	30.6	74.5	23.2	72.9
Clinton city (pt.)	1 042	7.8	5.8	7.2	3.2	4.0	172	20.3	9.3	11.0	14.8	79.5	–	76.9
Greenville city	26 104	10.5	6.9	10.1	3.8	8.7	5 170	24.8	17.1	15.8	25.6	74.1	15.8	71.1
Greenwood city	10 370	9.7	6.6	8.2	3.8	6.8	2 905	24.6	19.7	17.5	27.3	72.9	15.2	70.6
Grenada city	6 074	11.4	7.6	6.0	3.4	4.4	1 703	25.9	19.7	16.6	28.3	78.2	15.2	74.5
Indianola city	6 394	11.0	7.3	11.8	4.4	9.0	1 412	29.8	23.6	21.3	29.2	75.0	18.6	72.3
Jackson city (pt.)	21 264	11.7	8.4	11.5	5.2	9.0	3 228	28.5	22.8	18.9	22.3	77.0	20.1	73.3
Vicksburg city	11 524	10.7	7.3	10.2	4.0	8.6	3 701	28.2	21.2	17.2	21.6	74.9	8.7	71.7
Yazoo City city	6 558	10.9	8.2	8.9	3.7	6.9	1 852	28.1	23.4	14.3	14.6	67.6	16.6	63.5
District 3	316 148	9.8	6.4	6.7	3.2	5.1	59 534	28.1	22.4	17.2	28.2	76.9	16.6	74.0
COUNTY														
Attala County (pt.)	6 687	13.7	9.9	9.6	5.0	7.4	2 315	30.9	24.3	19.3	22.9	75.1	13.0	70.7
Clarke County	10 294	11.7	6.8	6.1	3.5	4.6	2 367	27.0	23.1	13.9	31.6	78.7	18.1	75.2
Clay County	12 386	8.3	5.8	10.0	3.6	8.6	2 633	29.8	23.9	16.7	21.7	76.2	25.6	73.4
Jasper County	10 011	13.6	9.8	9.7	5.1	7.3	2 415	31.0	22.4	19.3	17.4	73.0	9.9	68.4
Jones County (pt.)	12 509	11.6	7.3	5.7	3.2	3.8	2 398	31.7	23.1	22.5	30.2	76.1	14.0	72.6
Kemper County	5 966	13.1	7.8	8.1	3.1	6.6	1 565	26.8	23.8	17.0	32.2	71.5	17.8	67.9
Lauderdale County	44 201	9.6	6.6	6.6	3.1	4.9	9 582	28.1	22.5	15.9	24.6	77.1	16.1	73.9
Leake County (pt.)	8 330	13.1	9.3	8.8	5.2	6.1	2 175	31.5	26.2	19.0	26.3	76.0	14.3	72.6
Lowndes County	35 652	8.4	4.8	5.8	2.3	4.6	5 910	22.0	17.2	13.5	34.5	78.7	16.3	76.4
Madison County (pt.)	18 135	4.8	2.2	2.8	1.1	2.2	1 726	23.7	19.3	13.2	41.9	86.1	25.0	84.7
Neshoba County	14 727	12.0	8.2	11.3	4.6	9.0	3 276	28.4	21.6	18.8	25.1	76.5	20.2	72.7
Newton County	12 034	11.7	8.2	6.3	3.4	4.6	2 976	27.7	22.3	16.9	22.9	76.2	9.2	72.1
Noxubee County	7 142	14.3	10.6	11.5	5.0	8.9	1 668	35.4	24.6	24.0	21.4	73.4	12.0	68.8
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	26 040	6.4	4.3	4.7	2.6	3.9	2 767	25.1	21.6	17.9	26.0	65.3	11.0	64.2
Rankin County	55 468	8.6	4.9	5.0	2.8	3.4	7 350	25.4	20.3	15.6	35.6	81.5	20.8	79.2
Scott County	14 442	12.4	8.2	8.8	4.2	6.8	3 087	34.7	29.8	21.2	29.0	75.5	16.6	72.1
Smith County	8 912	13.6	9.5	8.1	5.0	5.2	2 028	35.7	28.8	20.3	22.7	75.1	17.7	70.6

Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
		Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation				Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation						
	Total	Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation	Total	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation	A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
District 3—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Wayne County (pt.)	1 825	14.5	9.9	12.3	5.4	10.7	469	36.2	23.0	28.6	23.9	71.2	4.1	67.7
Winstan County	11 387	11.3	7.6	6.8	3.3	4.8	2 827	25.8	20.9	14.7	27.1	75.7	19.2	72.0
PLACE ANO COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brandon city	7 248	6.8	2.6	3.0	1.2	2.2	889	25.6	19.7	18.2	49.6	79.7	54.8	77.9
Columbus city	14 293	9.1	5.5	6.4	2.4	5.1	3 279	22.2	16.2	14.1	32.5	77.7	16.3	74.9
Jackson city (pt.)	565	5.0	2.8	4.6	3.0	3.4	6	–	–	–	25.0	57.0	41.2	55.8
Laurel city (pt.)	127	7.1	–	7.9	–	7.9	45	–	–	–	–	85.6	–	79.5
Meridian city	23 409	10.3	7.0	7.5	3.2	5.8	6 419	28.7	22.7	15.6	24.7	76.5	12.8	73.1
Pearl city	13 070	10.6	6.5	6.4	4.3	4.1	1 618	28.1	22.5	17.4	30.8	84.8	9.8	82.2
Ridgeland city	8 681	4.5	1.5	1.6	1.0	.7	741	31.3	26.3	14.6	56.9	92.0	10.2	91.2
Starkville city	12 937	5.5	3.5	3.9	2.6	3.3	1 592	21.7	18.6	15.2	26.6	69.0	14.4	68.1
District 4	313 518	11.5	7.5	7.2	3.7	5.4	64 760	27.7	22.0	17.2	26.3	75.3	17.2	71.7
COUNTY														
Adams County	21 040	11.7	8.2	7.4	3.4	5.9	4 880	28.3	19.9	20.0	22.0	73.1	13.7	69.0
Amite County	7 749	14.4	10.8	6.7	3.9	4.8	2 063	27.1	24.7	16.9	14.9	68.2	14.4	62.5
Copiah County	16 563	12.1	7.6	8.9	4.5	6.8	3 608	24.6	19.5	14.4	29.6	69.6	18.3	66.9
Covington County	9 786	14.2	10.0	8.1	4.0	6.4	2 067	33.2	28.4	21.0	19.1	73.8	14.7	68.2
Franklin County	4 792	11.0	6.7	8.1	4.0	5.9	1 382	26.4	22.3	16.8	28.9	65.2	20.0	62.9
Hinds County (pt.)	130 450	8.3	4.6	5.3	2.3	4.1	21 856	23.9	18.3	14.9	34.9	79.8	25.8	77.2
Jefferson Oovis County	8 167	16.7	11.7	12.3	6.5	9.0	1 950	35.7	29.3	21.2	24.2	70.5	12.1	66.3
Jones County (pt.)	25 183	14.7	10.7	9.6	6.5	7.0	6 053	31.3	25.0	19.7	19.8	73.9	13.3	69.5
Lawrence County	7 405	15.1	10.9	7.5	3.8	5.9	1 632	30.6	28.2	16.7	20.5	71.1	15.4	65.4
Lincoln County	18 271	13.0	9.2	7.0	4.7	4.9	4 298	31.5	26.2	18.1	20.8	73.1	8.5	69.1
Marion County	14 814	16.9	11.4	10.4	4.7	8.4	3 509	29.1	21.9	18.7	24.6	70.6	14.5	65.2
Pike County	21 575	12.7	8.2	6.8	4.1	4.7	5 145	24.1	19.4	15.7	26.9	72.1	16.6	68.5
Simpson County	14 051	13.6	8.7	7.6	4.3	5.4	2 931	35.1	28.4	22.5	28.4	76.6	13.3	72.6
Walthall County	8 161	16.1	12.8	10.2	4.3	7.0	2 027	35.1	29.9	19.1	15.8	69.9	10.1	63.5
Wilkinson County	5 511	13.8	10.4	13.4	5.3	10.8	1 359	27.2	20.5	15.8	16.2	69.4	22.1	64.3
PLACE ANO COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brookhaven city	5 847	13.2	9.8	9.0	6.2	7.9	1 787	26.6	22.2	16.6	17.7	73.7	5.8	70.3
Clinton city (pt.)	13 483	4.8	2.0	2.1	.9	1.4	1 456	20.1	13.1	15.4	41.0	82.8	31.0	81.2
Jackson city (pt.)	102 766	8.8	5.0	5.6	2.5	4.3	18 550	23.8	18.4	14.5	34.5	79.5	25.5	76.8
Laurel city (pt.)	10 448	15.5	11.5	9.8	5.9	6.8	3 169	31.0	23.5	21.0	19.5	72.9	19.5	67.4
McComb city	6 381	12.0	7.9	6.4	4.1	4.7	1 894	25.2	21.3	18.2	27.6	71.3	18.8	68.1
Natchez city	11 164	12.0	8.6	7.8	3.6	6.3	3 235	27.5	19.0	20.8	23.2	74.0	11.8	70.0
District 5	313 789	11.7	7.0	5.8	3.2	4.1	53 820	26.2	21.4	15.3	31.7	73.7	14.2	70.5
COUNTY														
Forrest County	43 619	10.1	6.2	5.2	2.4	4.0	7 657	26.1	22.2	15.7	29.8	72.9	11.3	69.9
George County	10 247	11.0	7.4	6.9	3.7	4.6	1 827	35.4	31.2	16.2	29.9	68.9	15.7	66.5
Greene County	5 848	13.0	8.4	7.9	4.2	5.7	1 145	35.5	28.4	19.9	30.3	68.0	6.9	65.6
Hancock County	19 196	14.7	9.2	7.1	4.7	4.3	4 425	23.7	20.0	11.3	29.5	68.0	14.8	64.7
Harrison County	95 596	12.1	7.0	6.2	3.3	4.5	16 742	22.9	18.3	13.9	33.6	75.4	16.7	72.2
Jackson County	72 606	10.3	5.6	4.5	2.5	3.0	10 621	26.9	21.7	16.3	35.5	75.4	13.4	72.8
Lamar County	19 353	9.7	6.2	4.8	2.8	3.6	2 749	25.9	21.1	15.0	29.2	75.4	16.1	72.5
Pearl River County	24 226	14.2	9.6	6.2	4.0	3.9	4 447	28.3	22.0	17.1	25.3	71.7	11.8	67.3
Perry County	6 612	14.3	9.5	7.2	4.8	3.9	1 198	30.6	25.1	19.4	25.0	68.4	11.3	64.7
Stone County	6 595	11.8	6.2	5.5	2.9	4.1	1 240	29.7	25.6	14.2	37.3	71.3	7.9	69.0
Wayne County (pt.)	9 891	14.0	9.0	9.6	4.2	7.5	1 769	35.2	28.1	20.5	27.6	72.4	15.2	68.4
PLACE ANO COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Biloxi city	23 056	11.3	6.9	6.9	2.9	5.3	4 966	23.2	16.3	13.6	32.9	73.1	14.3	70.1
Goutier city	6 419	8.7	4.8	3.4	2.2	2.5	622	30.2	22.5	20.7	38.7	77.3	11.3	75.3
Gulfport city	23 638	13.5	7.6	6.8	4.1	4.8	5 266	22.9	17.6	13.8	32.4	76.3	24.9	72.3
Hattiesburg city	27 231	9.3	5.6	5.2	2.2	4.1	4 754	24.9	20.6	15.9	29.6	70.2	10.7	67.7
Long Beach city	9 846	8.7	5.2	3.8	1.7	3.2	1 413	20.4	19.9	14.2	35.8	77.4	10.0	74.9
Moss Point city	11 035	12.9	7.4	6.4	3.3	4.7	1 966	23.9	19.2	15.5	33.3	73.4	16.0	70.0
Ocean Springs city	9 196	8.3	4.0	3.3	1.6	2.3	1 493	23.6	16.3	12.7	43.3	76.5	17.5	74.6
Orange Grove COP	9 614	11.4	6.4	4.8	3.1	3.4	928	18.3	17.7	10.8	37.4	78.1	10.7	75.4
Pascagoula city	15 925	10.0	5.6	5.0	2.3	3.7	2 930	28.9	23.9	17.7	35.5	77.4	19.0	74.5
Picayune city	6 286	14.4	10.0	4.5	3.1	3.4	1 347	23.8	20.7	13.3	24.8	75.3	7.6	70.0

Table 22. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined								Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
						Income in 1989 below poverty level								
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over		
								Under 18 years		5 to 17 years				
		House-holds	Families	Non-family house-holds	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of all families
The State	**9 648**	**20 136**	**24 448**	**9 036**	**2 502 902**	**631 029**	**25.2**	**246 224**	**33.5**	**177 433**	**32.6**	**90 243**	**29.4**	**137 025**	**20.2**
District 1	9 639	20 867	25 412	7 900	503 386	101 394	20.1	34 441	24.8	24 468	23.9	20 119	31.0	22 582	15.8
COUNTY															
Alcorn County	9 301	18 538	23 785	6 905	31 290	6 512	20.8	2 000	25.3	1 524	25.4	1 558	33.5	1 605	17.1
Benton County	6 982	15 794	18 737	6 170	8 027	2 381	29.7	958	41.2	694	39.9	344	29.0	545	24.2
Calhoun County	8 806	18 182	23 067	6 867	14 684	3 152	21.5	1 054	27.0	759	26.2	789	32.9	724	17.2
Chickasaw County	8 725	18 259	22 331	7 435	17 935	3 814	21.3	1 409	26.0	1 007	25.4	756	31.8	858	17.0
Choctaw County	8 076	17 313	21 067	6 797	8 840	2 212	25.0	749	29.2	516	26.7	433	34.2	491	20.4
DeSoto County	12 509	31 756	34 824	13 668	67 553	7 296	10.8	2 662	13.7	1 889	13.4	1 128	20.5	1 632	8.4
Grenada County (pt.)	9 064	21 121	25 781	10 461	1 377	158	11.5	73	18.3	69	21.6	18	15.4	23	5.9
Itawamba County	9 476	20 770	24 489	7 002	19 411	3 037	15.6	758	15.8	540	15.0	1 061	35.6	749	12.8
Lafayette County	9 196	18 186	23 768	8 577	27 329	6 852	25.1	1 572	24.2	1 128	23.2	836	27.7	1 181	16.8
Lee County	11 702	24 647	29 299	10 402	64 667	9 971	15.4	3 517	19.2	2 278	17.3	1 864	26.8	2 236	12.2
Marshall County	7 599	18 492	21 554	7 254	29 517	8 849	30.0	3 368	37.6	2 439	37.4	1 168	34.4	1 841	23.4
Monroe County	8 979	20 047	24 469	8 123	36 213	7 661	21.2	3 023	28.7	2 179	28.1	1 472	29.8	1 871	18.3
Montgomery County (pt.)	7 552	15 636	19 391	6 732	3 605	1 261	35.0	470	48.7	350	51.2	225	31.0	303	28.7
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	8 363	16 449	21 775	7 828	2 121	617	29.1	197	37.5	149	37.8	163	32.9	158	25.4
Panola County (pt.)	8 604	20 838	24 749	8 120	17 290	4 635	26.8	1 778	35.0	1 298	34.5	666	30.5	914	19.7
Pontotoc County	9 143	20 223	24 599	7 718	22 060	3 805	17.2	1 156	19.3	810	18.5	1 058	34.3	894	14.0
Prentiss County	8 947	17 736	21 976	5 925	22 692	4 877	21.5	1 492	25.2	980	22.5	1 216	37.3	1 118	16.9
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	6 795	14 861	19 599	5 236	7 710	2 611	33.9	939	40.3	680	38.9	534	44.9	574	28.6
Tate County	9 212	22 207	26 148	8 696	20 625	4 632	22.5	1 907	31.0	1 402	30.6	711	29.1	954	16.8
Tippah County	8 747	17 991	22 500	6 740	19 137	4 328	22.6	1 453	28.2	1 050	27.3	939	33.5	1 015	18.3
Tishomingo County	8 735	17 500	21 749	6 565	17 490	3 557	20.3	986	23.9	646	21.5	895	31.5	884	16.4
Union County	9 735	21 128	26 010	6 964	21 849	3 573	16.4	1 028	18.1	726	17.0	1 104	33.6	781	12.3
Webster County	8 354	17 094	22 654	5 712	10 053	2 456	24.4	849	31.2	604	29.2	532	30.9	499	17.8
Yalobusha County	8 049	15 885	20 948	7 048	11 911	3 147	26.4	1 043	31.5	751	30.3	649	31.8	732	22.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Corinth city	9 814	15 203	20 735	7 712	11 474	3 096	27.0	1 060	39.3	757	38.4	621	26.2	750	22.2
Southaven city	13 965	36 469	39 196	18 735	17 805	1 235	6.9	495	9.8	370	9.8	135	12.8	327	6.3
Tupelo city	14 083	27 871	34 441	13 608	29 942	3 777	12.6	1 401	16.7	831	13.9	595	18.4	767	9.2
District 2	7 771	15 530	19 236	6 790	500 885	189 078	37.7	82 093	49.2	59 572	47.8	24 272	38.0	39 076	31.0
COUNTY															
Attala County (pt.)	5 960	12 630	16 344	5 000–	6 765	2 661	39.3	1 010	47.6	652	42.5	374	38.7	587	33.0
Bolivar County	6 889	14 020	16 864	6 385	39 990	17 158	42.9	7 620	54.7	5 364	52.1	1 949	39.8	3 504	35.4
Carroll County	8 241	16 639	20 347	6 661	9 203	2 623	28.5	976	37.3	695	35.5	519	37.0	605	23.8
Claiborne County	5 932	12 876	16 043	5 687	9 381	4 087	43.6	1 640	52.1	1 174	50.5	593	44.8	835	35.5
Coahoma County	7 197	13 780	16 938	6 132	30 796	13 997	45.5	6 154	57.7	4 423	55.9	1 839	44.1	2 760	36.6
Grenada County (pt.)	9 129	19 779	25 206	8 563	19 873	4 583	23.1	1 667	28.7	1 092	26.2	744	27.3	941	17.8
Hinds County (pt.)	7 697	17 042	21 153	6 811	50 665	15 745	31.1	6 279	39.1	4 561	37.6	2 263	41.7	3 388	26.7
Holmes County	5 969	9 809	12 136	5 247	21 179	11 266	53.2	5 185	68.0	3 789	66.2	1 307	43.9	2 377	45.5
Humphreys County	7 201	12 696	15 269	6 213	11 927	5 479	45.9	2 513	60.0	1 894	59.1	638	42.3	1 105	38.3
Issaquena County	6 412	13 005	14 167	7 170	1 904	939	49.3	382	62.3	283	63.5	144	58.3	212	42.9
Jefferson County	5 349	10 267	13 488	5 171	8 638	4 048	46.9	1 647	54.0	1 181	51.7	532	52.0	903	42.5
Leake County (pt.)	5 833	12 653	15 167	5 000–	4 363	1 729	39.6	564	40.6	365	35.3	314	45.1	377	33.6
Leflore County	9 003	15 219	20 067	7 479	35 941	13 987	38.9	6 388	53.3	4 672	52.1	1 810	36.6	2 828	31.5
Madison County (pt.)	7 036	14 898	17 341	7 193	27 444	11 116	40.5	5 032	52.6	3 645	51.8	1 130	35.9	2 322	34.3
Montgomery County (pt.)	7 707	15 329	20 353	6 307	8 606	2 892	33.6	1 131	45.9	872	45.4	388	31.3	586	25.0
Panola County (pt.)	6 030	13 642	16 739	5 611	12 384	5 396	43.6	2 437	56.4	1 792	55.5	736	45.8	1 057	34.8
Quitman County	6 450	13 730	17 159	5 195	10 381	4 315	41.6	1 795	51.8	1 311	50.9	691	43.3	863	33.8
Sharkey County	6 032	13 304	15 682	6 558	6 952	3 305	47.5	1 484	59.0	1 119	57.8	341	42.3	625	38.9
Sunflower County	7 067	14 431	17 752	6 697	29 409	12 302	41.8	5 649	54.3	4 204	53.8	1 691	42.9	2 463	34.7
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	5 537	12 151	14 866	6 006	7 375	3 717	50.4	1 755	65.9	1 282	64.8	358	37.8	710	41.3
Tunica County	6 449	10 965	12 042	7 056	8 087	4 597	56.8	2 033	67.3	1 506	67.5	423	43.3	959	50.5
Warren County	10 861	22 804	29 216	10 766	47 330	10 604	22.4	4 130	29.1	2 950	27.5	1 649	28.3	2 342	18.3
Washington County	8 704	17 492	22 282	7 375	67 160	22 671	33.8	10 312	44.9	7 582	44.3	2 586	33.3	4 681	27.9
Yazoo County	7 786	14 234	17 563	6 438	25 132	9 861	39.2	4 310	52.5	3 164	51.8	1 253	34.4	2 046	31.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Canton city	7 372	16 772	18 779	9 623	9 893	3 425	34.6	1 559	50.2	1 135	49.9	411	29.3	748	30.1
Clarksdale city	7 416	14 860	20 081	6 307	19 094	7 927	41.5	3 447	52.9	2 416	50.1	1 201	44.4	1 551	32.7
Cleveland city	8 704	20 034	24 950	9 395	13 842	4 332	31.3	1 768	40.0	1 174	35.8	437	29.2	864	24.5
Clinton city (pt.)	9 903	19 271	27 237	5 209	1 719	465	27.1	188	34.7	107	27.4	68	39.5	104	21.9
Greenville city	9 081	18 060	23 068	7 891	44 535	14 232	32.0	6 456	43.1	4 767	42.6	1 650	31.9	3 017	26.9
Greenwood city	10 749	15 938	21 311	8 551	18 556	6 923	37.3	3 170	53.1	2 335	52.1	1 018	35.0	1 417	30.3
Grenada city	9 041	17 811	23 310	9 238	10 559	2 647	25.1	967	32.0	631	29.8	498	29.2	572	20.4
Indianola city	7 689	15 729	19 649	7 723	11 585	4 475	38.6	2 100	50.0	1 586	50.6	646	45.8	919	32.8
Jackson city (pt.)	7 110	16 841	20 739	6 952	34 003	10 586	31.1	4 297	39.6	3 175	38.7	1 311	40.6	2 336	27.7
Vicksburg city	9 566	17 206	21 280	9 657	20 591	6 842	33.2	2 753	46.7	1 984	45.7	1 089	29.4	1 466	27.3
Yazoo City city	7 399	12 573	15 260	7 000	12 121	5 444	44.9	2 421	59.6	1 767	60.4	622	33.6	1 119	36.9
District 3	10 303	21 625	26 396	9 891	499 114	109 701	22.0	40 918	28.6	29 864	28.3	17 403	29.2	24 278	17.6
COUNTY															
Attala County (pt.)	8 685	16 288	19 919	7 090	11 515	2 851	24.8	857	30.3	622	28.4	796	34.4	685	20.9
Clarke County	8 987	19 055	23 792	7 785	17 088	3 995	23.4	1 535	30.9	1 160	30.7	680	28.7	886	18.3
Clay County	9 224	18 337	22 229	8 482	20 514	5 314	25.9	2 139	33.3	1 499	31.2	781	29.7	1 282	22.8
Jasper County	7 524	16 130	20 055	6 196	16 978	5 204	30.7	1 912	36.5	1 439	35.6	884	36.6	1 228	26.7
Jones County (pt.)	9 296	20 715	23 872	7 356	19 921	3 539	17.8	1 398	25.2	1 104	25.9	538	22.4	794	14.0
Kemper County	8 033	14 315	18 183	5 646	10 022	3 522	35.1	1 411	46.5	1 076	46.9	559	35.7	754	28.1
Lauderdale County	10 649	20 414	25 489	10 127	73 015	16 652	22.8	6 614	31.9	4 680	30.8	2 384	24.9	3 790	18.8
Leake County (pt.)	7 728	17 002	20 144	6 531	13 889	3 676	26.5	1 304	34.1	1 042	35.8	700	32 2	831	21.2
Lawndes County	11 108	22 985	27 932	11 622	57 899	12 816	22.1	5 220	29 9	3 725	29.8	1 687	28.5	2 919	18.4
Madison County (pt.)	17 349	36 617	44 433	24 482	25 218	1 675	6.6	521	8.4	406	10.1	263	15.2	357	5.3

Table 22. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined								Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
						Income in 1989 below poverty level								
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over		
								Under 18 years		5 to 17 years				
		House-holds	Families	Non-family house-holds	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of all families
District 3—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Neshoba County	8 249	18 237	22 009	7 108	24 366	6 479	26.6	2 447	34.0	1 765	32.7	1 132	34.6	1 535	22.6
Newton County	8 923	19 302	22 598	7 856	19 597	4 087	20.9	1 388	25.0	1 098	26.5	1 002	33.7	983	17.5
Noxubee County	6 654	14 205	17 121	6 467	12 556	5 193	41.4	2 189	52.4	1 606	52.9	643	38.5	1 052	34.4
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	9 213	18 662	28 270	8 074	31 303	9 452	30.2	2 519	31.5	1 831	31.4	830	30.0	1 554	20.1
Rankin County	12 749	31 668	36 021	14 672	84 195	8 905	10.6	3 056	12.9	2 068	11.7	1 716	23.3	1 965	8.1
Scott County	8 187	17 040	21 218	6 251	23 927	6 554	27.4	2 496	34.9	1 769	34.0	1 133	36.7	1 460	22.4
Smith County	8 799	19 111	22 818	6 602	14 656	3 560	24.3	1 278	30.8	924	29.8	730	36.0	801	19.3
Wayne County (pt.)	6 164	14 688	16 641	6 619	3 226	1 119	34.7	506	47.4	421	49.1	135	28.8	283	31.8
Winston County	8 907	18 320	23 149	7 397	19 229	5 108	26.6	2 128	37.4	1 629	37.3	810	28.7	1 119	21.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brandon city	15 611	40 633	46 623	15 000	10 984	804	7.3	251	7.8	111	4.5	128	14.4	182	5.8
Columbus city	10 188	19 030	24 202	11 217	22 995	6 584	28.6	2 606	40.0	1 888	40.6	956	29.2	1 494	24.7
Jackson city (pt.)	3 063	16 500	23 036	6 996	158	34	21.5	15	31.9	15	45.5	3	50.0	16	31.4
Laurel city (pt.)	11 297	36 250	45 556	18 750	258	28	10.9	8	9.3	8	10.4	–	–	10	13.5
Meridian city	10 670	18 004	23 245	10 022	39 847	11 060	27.8	4 479	40.7	3 170	39.9	1 596	24.9	2 513	23.3
Pearl city	12 100	29 488	34 009	14 073	19 302	1 666	8.6	531	10.6	347	9.4	336	20.8	376	6.6
Ridgeland city	16 915	31 938	40 000	24 156	11 711	572	4.9	112	4.6	68	4.5	82	11.1	84	2.9
Starkville city	10 198	16 749	28 109	7 882	17 700	5 935	33.5	1 420	34.2	1 015	33.7	386	24.2	923	21.9
District 4	10 411	20 234	24 491	10 362	500 862	126 904	25.3	48 591	33.8	35 067	33.0	16 980	26.2	27 505	20.4
COUNTY														
Adams County	9 469	17 214	21 232	8 208	34 883	10 634	30.5	4 236	42.1	3 021	40.6	1 350	27.7	2 463	25.2
Amite County	8 268	15 669	19 226	6 245	13 284	4 100	30.9	1 452	37.8	1 121	38.7	752	36.5	888	24.9
Copiah County	7 815	16 583	20 904	7 944	26 644	8 528	32.0	3 307	41.4	2 379	40.4	1 145	31.7	1 793	25.6
Covington County	7 847	17 589	20 894	6 733	16 440	5 137	31.2	2 029	40.1	1 435	38.1	772	37.3	1 110	25.1
Franklin County	7 426	14 341	18 953	6 135	8 279	2 760	33.3	1 098	46.0	758	43.8	380	27.5	604	26.4
Hinds County (pt.)	13 361	26 359	32 259	15 920	195 782	36 590	18.7	14 048	26.3	9 522	24.9	3 818	17.5	7 378	14.3
Jefferson Davis County	7 303	15 442	19 053	5 818	13 928	4 633	33.3	1 775	41.2	1 256	38.1	779	39.9	997	27.1
Jones County (pt.)	9 838	18 328	22 108	8 041	40 970	10 273	25.1	3 864	34.2	2 826	33.8	1 507	24.9	2 202	19.4
Lawrence County	8 294	17 519	21 329	6 995	12 371	3 452	27.9	1 332	36.0	1 048	36.7	587	36.0	797	23.0
Lincoln County	9 134	18 193	22 101	7 376	30 044	7 087	23.6	2 409	28.0	1 818	27.1	1 172	27.3	1 565	18.6
Marion County	8 490	16 084	19 662	7 332	25 040	7 406	29.6	2 851	38.2	2 196	38.7	1 019	29.0	1 728	24.8
Pike County	8 119	15 149	19 700	7 545	36 200	11 904	32.9	4 779	43.3	3 685	43.3	1 519	29.5	2 747	28.4
Simpson County	8 284	19 053	22 713	6 880	23 236	5 266	22.7	1 900	27.3	1 351	26.0	953	32.5	1 193	18.6
Walthall County	7 263	14 135	16 712	7 307	14 211	5 101	35.9	1 992	44.9	1 519	45.2	670	33.1	1 131	30.1
Wilkinson County	6 670	11 910	14 288	5 333	9 550	4 033	42.2	1 519	51.5	1 132	51.0	557	41.0	909	36.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brookhaven city	10 118	16 955	20 712	9 119	10 029	2 976	29.7	1 100	39.4	790	37.5	349	19.5	619	23.1
Clinton city (pt.)	15 084	37 622	42 764	20 935	19 101	1 509	7.9	621	11.5	411	10.1	153	10.5	307	5.7
Jackson city (pt.)	13 346	24 433	30 059	15 619	156 400	32 596	20.8	12 513	29.7	8 441	28.3	3 185	17.2	6 487	16.0
Laurel city (pt.)	11 206	16 828	20 739	8 354	18 163	5 531	30.5	2 229	44.1	1 620	44.3	769	24.3	1 184	24.0
McComb city	8 539	14 579	18 239	9 362	11 332	4 248	37.5	1 915	55.9	1 425	55.3	462	24.4	1 049	33.5
Natchez city	10 387	16 769	22 258	8 522	19 032	6 051	31.8	2 452	46.5	1 715	44.1	840	26.0	1 371	26.2
District 5	10 116	21 702	25 736	10 927	498 655	103 952	20.8	40 181	28.0	28 462	27.1	11 469	21.3	23 584	17.1
COUNTY														
Forrest County	9 765	17 986	22 940	9 588	63 875	17 561	27.5	6 378	36.4	4 486	35.6	1 698	22.2	3 568	21.2
George County	8 000	18 397	21 652	8 112	16 520	4 036	24.4	1 649	33.3	1 203	32.6	518	28.4	929	20.1
Greene County	6 882	17 958	20 863	6 154	9 638	2 585	26.8	983	32.2	739	31.6	457	39 9	646	24.4
Hancock County	10 180	20 720	24 599	11 311	31 074	7 061	22.7	2 552	30.9	1 813	30.2	900	20.3	1 655	19.1
Harrison County	10 434	22 157	26 058	12 853	157 914	30 028	19.0	11 955	26.6	8 183	25.7	3 076	18.4	6 692	15.4
Jackson County	11 246	26 444	29 984	13 033	114 158	18 467	16.2	7 493	22.2	5 422	21.4	1 786	16.8	4 466	14 0
Lamar County	10 619	23 263	27 490	9 064	30 321	5 708	18.8	2 067	22.9	1 502	22.5	698	25.4	1 292	15.2
Pearl River County	9 418	20 133	23 923	8 460	38 015	8 155	21.5	2 953	27.4	2 217	27.6	1 031	23.2	1 959	18.1
Perry County	7 418	16 230	19 379	6 129	10 803	3 142	29.1	1 269	38.3	848	34.3	419	35.0	732	24.7
Stone County	8 816	19 045	23 394	7 090	10 152	2 609	25.7	1 036	34.7	733	34.3	340	27.4	567	19.4
Wayne County (pt.)	7 820	16 419	19 628	6 983	16 185	4 600	28.4	1 846	36.5	1 316	34.8	546	30.9	1 078	24.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Biloxi city	10 036	19 824	23 052	12 416	41 670	8 920	21.4	3 755	32.2	2 517	32.6	922	18.6	1 877	16.4
Gautier city	11 534	27 873	29 944	20 259	10 072	2 093	20.8	1 154	35.2	827	33.9	82	13.2	523	18.1
Gulfport city	11 451	21 174	25 387	13 598	38 756	7 877	20.3	2 940	28.9	2 037	28.4	939	17.8	1 804	17.1
Hattiesburg city	10 013	15 576	20 993	10 248	37 590	13 483	35.9	4 667	47.9	3 139	46.1	1 113	23.4	2 603	28.3
Long Beach city	12 586	30 695	33 989	16 066	15 656	1 552	9.9	552	12.3	380	11.4	153	10.8	371	8.4
Moss Point city	8 809	21 201	24 645	8 616	17 700	4 022	22.7	1 542	28.5	1 168	27.8	386	19.6	930	19.9
Ocean Springs city	13 906	31 161	37 220	17 015	14 488	1 466	10.1	552	14.1	444	14.7	187	12.5	326	8.0
Orange Grove CDP	10 412	26 980	28 446	17 612	15 526	2 383	15.3	1 105	22.2	795	22.3	97	10.5	554	12.8
Pascagoula city	11 778	24 986	29 773	12 312	25 327	5 001	19.7	2 022	28.0	1 353	26.3	564	19.2	1 216	17.5
Picayune city	9 341	17 246	23 165	8 610	10 469	2 777	26.5	1 106	35.4	822	35.9	344	25.5	618	21.7

Table 23. **Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut													
		Persons 3 years and over—Enrolled in elementary or high school	Persons 16 to 19 years			Persons 25 years and over			Persons 16 years and over			Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Persons for whom poverty status is determined			
			Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate		Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	Civilian labor force			Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Persons 5 to 17 years	
				Total	Not in labor force					Total	Percent unemployed				Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level
District 3	515 225	1 783	467	107	66	2 545	50.4	4.8	3 439	2 005	13.1	4 760	5 356	45.7	1 603	47.7
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas	4 257	1 343	327	84	43	1 703	51.8	2.3	2 328	1 405	14.4	4 440	3 925	43.8	1 293	46.2
Mississippi Choctaw Reservation and Trust Lands, MS	4 257	1 343	327	84	43	1 703	51.8	2.3	2 328	1 405	14.4	4 440	3 925	43.8	1 293	46.2

Table 24. **Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	**651 612**	**144 276**	**109 610**	**136 649**	**132 355**	**128 722**
1, detached	541 352	118 044	92 827	110 878	111 712	107 891
1, attached	6 280	1 085	1 218	1 302	1 772	903
2	1 598	313	288	237	513	247
3 or 4	968	189	159	204	273	143
5 to 9	734	171	84	130	217	132
10 to 19	247	28	22	44	33	120
20 to 49	88	–	–	–	36	52
50 or more	33	–	–	–	–	33
Mobile home or trailer	93 564	23 026	13 280	22 654	16 487	18 117
Other	6 748	1 420	1 732	1 200	1 312	1 084
Renter-occupied housing units	**259 762**	**42 601**	**60 472**	**48 020**	**53 406**	**55 263**
1, detached	111 967	21 347	31 412	17 725	20 416	21 067
1, attached	8 474	754	1 669	1 881	2 258	1 912
2	22 714	4 127	4 722	4 363	5 379	4 123
3 or 4	25 121	3 336	5 198	5 124	5 767	5 696
5 to 9	31 495	3 777	6 167	6 302	7 642	7 607
10 to 19	19 116	2 854	3 463	4 172	3 714	4 913
20 to 49	9 869	1 083	1 677	1 628	2 517	2 964
50 or more	6 274	75	536	1 084	2 055	2 524
Mobile home or trailer	21 336	4 678	4 455	5 158	2 988	4 057
Other	3 396	570	1 173	583	670	400
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
All housing units	**1 010 423**	**204 015**	**186 509**	**201 895**	**207 283**	**210 721**
1989 to March 1990	22 434	6 801	3 814	4 583	3 649	3 587
1985 to 1988	100 768	23 339	14 306	25 937	17 695	19 491
1980 to 1984	120 220	24 319	18 623	27 889	23 110	26 279
1970 to 1979	277 874	57 667	48 265	56 847	51 560	63 535
1960 to 1969	190 715	38 175	36 881	34 133	38 098	43 428
1950 to 1959	130 727	23 381	28 058	23 268	31 572	24 448
1940 to 1949	80 794	13 955	17 634	13 795	20 094	15 316
1939 or earlier	86 891	16 378	18 928	15 443	21 505	14 637
Median	1971	1972	1968	1973	1968	1971
BEDROOMS						
All housing units	**1 010 423**	**204 015**	**186 509**	**201 895**	**207 283**	**210 721**
No bedroom	7 802	946	1 635	1 112	1 682	2 427
1 bedroom	86 488	12 017	19 305	14 919	19 974	20 273
2 bedrooms	300 087	63 469	55 329	58 538	59 536	63 215
3 bedrooms	496 018	104 619	88 238	102 961	99 859	100 341
4 bedrooms	102 637	19 274	18 551	21 277	22 398	21 137
5 or more bedrooms	17 391	3 690	3 451	3 088	3 834	3 328
Owner-occupied housing units	**651 612**	**144 276**	**109 610**	**136 649**	**132 355**	**128 722**
No bedroom	1 264	202	156	312	259	335
1 bedroom	16 581	3 093	3 256	3 136	3 451	3 645
2 bedrooms	147 108	35 557	24 776	30 285	28 528	27 962
3 bedrooms	386 502	85 927	63 695	82 100	78 004	76 776
4 bedrooms	85 839	16 462	14 950	18 154	19 046	17 227
5 or more bedrooms	14 318	3 035	2 777	2 662	3 067	2 777
Renter-occupied housing units	**259 762**	**42 601**	**60 472**	**48 020**	**53 406**	**55 263**
No bedroom	4 353	527	1 075	459	1 055	1 237
1 bedroom	56 006	7 220	13 635	9 994	13 052	12 105
2 bedrooms	111 212	19 856	24 088	20 961	22 676	23 631
3 bedrooms	74 827	12 703	18 470	14 228	14 009	15 417
4 bedrooms	11 499	1 862	2 794	2 147	2 077	2 619
5 or more bedrooms	1 865	433	410	231	537	254

Table 25. **Equipment and Fuels: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
PLUMBING FACILITIES						
All housing units	**1 010 423**	**204 015**	**186 509**	**201 895**	**207 283**	**210 721**
Complete plumbing facilities	988 572	199 420	180 102	197 076	203 414	208 560
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	21 851	4 595	6 407	4 819	3 869	2 161
Owner-occupied housing units	**651 612**	**144 276**	**109 610**	**136 649**	**132 355**	**128 722**
Complete plumbing facilities	642 136	142 304	107 483	134 292	130 400	127 657
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9 476	1 972	2 127	2 357	1 955	1 065
Renter-occupied housing units	**259 762**	**42 601**	**60 472**	**48 020**	**53 406**	**55 263**
Complete plumbing facilities	251 613	40 937	57 049	46 498	52 265	54 864
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8 149	1 664	3 423	1 522	1 141	399
SOURCE OF WATER						
All housing units	**1 010 423**	**204 015**	**186 509**	**201 895**	**207 283**	**210 721**
Public system or private company	882 496	174 571	170 371	185 504	185 995	166 055
Individual drilled well	106 407	22 731	12 664	12 590	17 952	40 470
Individual dug well	16 040	5 147	2 160	2 605	2 537	3 591
Some other source	5 480	1 566	1 314	1 196	799	605
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
All housing units	**1 010 423**	**204 015**	**186 509**	**201 895**	**207 283**	**210 721**
Public sewer	585 185	88 273	127 364	104 966	128 660	135 922
Septic tank or cesspool	387 406	104 563	52 142	87 881	70 447	72 373
Other means	37 832	11 179	7 003	9 048	8 176	2 426
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
All housing units	**1 010 423**	**204 015**	**186 509**	**201 895**	**207 283**	**210 721**
Complete kitchen facilities	993 024	200 376	181 677	198 354	203 979	208 638
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	17 399	3 639	4 832	3 541	3 304	2 083
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Occupied housing units	**911 374**	**186 877**	**170 082**	**184 669**	**185 761**	**183 985**
Utility gas	371 478	58 350	90 549	63 929	86 736	71 914
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	183 098	49 833	35 019	39 757	32 514	25 975
Electricity	278 922	53 583	35 116	60 441	52 797	76 985
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	4 340	1 526	348	941	644	881
Coal or coke	144	111	11	12	10	–
Wood	71 128	23 034	8 577	19 128	12 620	7 769
Solar energy	223	59	83	25	56	–
Other fuel	815	179	216	161	99	160
No fuel used	1 226	202	163	275	285	301
TELEPHONE IN UNIT						
Occupied housing units	**911 374**	**186 877**	**170 082**	**184 669**	**185 761**	**183 985**
Telephone in unit	796 244	162 424	143 038	161 573	164 549	164 660
No telephone in unit	115 130	24 453	27 044	23 096	21 212	19 325
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
Owner-occupied housing units	**651 612**	**144 276**	**109 610**	**136 649**	**132 355**	**128 722**
None	49 423	10 959	12 301	10 466	9 129	6 568
1	188 524	39 685	35 020	36 682	40 698	36 439
2	264 530	58 863	39 999	56 390	52 988	56 290
3 or more	149 135	34 769	22 290	33 111	29 540	29 425
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9
Renter-occupied housing units	**259 762**	**42 601**	**60 472**	**48 020**	**53 406**	**55 263**
None	61 219	8 518	21 456	10 133	11 649	9 463
1	118 598	18 567	25 103	21 113	26 383	27 432
2	64 248	12 239	10 879	13 436	12 618	15 076
3 or more	15 697	3 277	3 034	3 338	2 756	3 292
Vehicles per household	1.1	1.3	.9	1.2	1.1	1.2
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM						
Owner-occupied housing units	**651 612**	**144 276**	**109 610**	**136 649**	**132 355**	**128 722**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9 476	1 972	2 127	2 357	1 955	1 065
1.00 or less	8 300	1 808	1 854	2 012	1 687	939
1.01 or more	1 176	164	273	345	268	126
Renter-occupied housing units	**259 762**	**42 601**	**60 472**	**48 020**	**53 406**	**55 263**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8 149	1 664	3 423	1 522	1 141	399
1.00 or less	6 311	1 280	2 538	1 270	900	323
1.01 or more	1 838	384	885	252	241	76
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER						
Occupied housing units	**223 676**	**46 797**	**48 122**	**42 612**	**47 431**	**38 714**
Owner-occupied housing units	183 267	39 394	36 065	35 905	39 566	32 337
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6 178	1 420	1 975	1 312	991	480
No telephone in unit	16 286	3 626	4 511	3 168	2 867	2 114
No vehicle available	51 013	11 081	14 422	9 646	8 842	7 022

Table 26. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Occupied housing units	**911 374**	**186 877**	**170 082**	**184 669**	**185 761**	**183 985**
PERSONS IN UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	**651 612**	**144 276**	**109 610**	**136 649**	**132 355**	**128 722**
1 person	132 435	28 416	23 520	27 543	28 450	24 506
2 persons	206 795	47 400	32 284	43 183	42 542	41 386
3 persons	123 090	28 429	18 919	26 175	24 274	25 293
4 persons	109 222	24 533	17 333	23 659	21 394	22 303
5 persons	49 441	10 336	9 265	10 229	9 617	9 994
6 persons	17 537	3 204	3 985	3 354	3 560	3 434
7 or more persons	13 092	1 958	4 304	2 506	2 518	1 806
Median	2.44	2.42	2.47	2.44	2.39	2.46
Renter-occupied housing units	**259 762**	**42 601**	**60 472**	**48 020**	**53 406**	**55 263**
1 person	80 561	13 082	17 313	15 149	18 081	16 936
2 persons	62 553	11 055	11 634	12 879	12 590	14 395
3 persons	45 080	7 604	10 024	8 430	8 868	10 154
4 persons	36 288	5 975	9 260	6 255	7 106	7 692
5 persons	18 160	2 787	5 370	2 935	3 553	3 515
6 persons	9 193	1 220	3 238	1 384	1 774	1 577
7 or more persons	7 927	878	3 633	988	1 434	994
Median	2.29	2.24	2.63	2.19	2.18	2.24
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	**651 612**	**144 276**	**109 610**	**136 649**	**132 355**	**128 722**
1989 to March 1990	56 125	14 019	8 117	12 690	10 469	10 830
1985 to 1988	143 682	33 527	20 072	32 861	27 928	29 294
1980 to 1984	101 251	22 048	15 692	21 882	20 645	20 984
1970 to 1979	167 054	36 364	29 586	33 710	32 878	34 516
1960 to 1969	89 398	19 583	18 357	17 040	17 835	16 583
1959 or earlier	94 102	18 735	17 786	18 466	22 600	16 515
Renter-occupied housing units	**259 762**	**42 601**	**60 472**	**48 020**	**53 406**	**55 263**
1989 to March 1990	113 331	18 900	19 850	22 855	22 884	28 842
1985 to 1988	86 830	13 970	20 372	16 176	18 172	18 140
1980 to 1984	29 049	4 557	9 426	4 286	6 216	4 564
1970 to 1979	18 837	3 113	6 783	2 814	3 686	2 441
1960 to 1969	6 112	1 046	2 272	813	1 258	723
1959 or earlier	5 603	1 015	1 769	1 076	1 190	553
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER						
Owner-occupied housing units	**651 612**	**144 276**	**109 610**	**136 649**	**132 355**	**128 722**
Under 25 years	13 828	4 097	1 497	3 302	2 335	2 597
25 to 34 years	99 062	23 351	13 876	22 137	19 855	19 843
35 to 44 years	134 308	28 885	21 862	29 555	26 983	27 023
45 to 54 years	111 663	25 337	17 693	23 508	21 502	23 623
55 to 64 years	109 484	23 212	18 617	22 242	22 114	23 299
65 to 74 years	104 318	21 991	19 707	20 477	22 427	19 716
75 years and over	78 949	17 403	16 358	15 428	17 139	12 621
Renter-occupied housing units	**259 762**	**42 601**	**60 472**	**48 020**	**53 406**	**55 263**
Under 25 years	33 381	6 290	5 522	7 355	5 688	8 526
25 to 34 years	84 495	12 645	17 679	16 187	18 136	19 848
35 to 44 years	53 484	8 266	12 670	9 425	11 869	11 254
45 to 54 years	26 977	4 488	6 532	4 879	5 459	5 619
55 to 64 years	21 016	3 509	6 012	3 467	4 389	3 639
65 to 74 years	20 359	3 529	6 088	3 241	3 885	3 616
75 years and over	20 050	3 874	5 969	3 466	3 980	2 761
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS						
Condominium housing units	**6 561**	**543**	**926**	**1 172**	**1 541**	**2 379**
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	2 051	257	112	537	624	521
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	3 076	190	782	544	773	787
Vacant condominium housing units	1 434	96	32	91	144	1 071
MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	30 325	28 869	27 644	31 098	31 993	31 706
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 918	16 652	13 852	19 153	17 563	17 910
GROSS RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**247 496**	**39 101**	**57 688**	**45 378**	**51 359**	**53 970**
Less than $100	9 835	1 587	2 306	2 016	1 695	2 231
$100 to $199	39 980	7 580	12 416	6 746	7 110	6 128
$200 to $299	53 981	10 329	14 013	8 987	9 735	10 917
$300 to $399	54 012	7 594	10 753	9 543	10 935	15 187
$400 to $499	32 722	4 058	5 543	6 365	8 799	7 957
$500 to $599	15 683	1 814	2 066	3 500	4 797	3 506
$600 to $749	7 947	883	1 053	1 911	2 358	1 742
$750 to $999	2 799	347	278	685	851	638
$1,000 or more	645	20	42	317	120	146
No cash rent	29 892	4 889	9 218	5 308	4 959	5 518
Median (dollars)	309	277	267	324	344	329
Mean (dollars)	323	296	284	342	353	338

Table 27. **Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**447 954**	**92 221**	**81 937**	**87 641**	**92 569**	**93 586**
With a mortgage	266 664	55 213	45 775	54 296	53 944	57 436
Less than $200	10 915	2 709	2 574	2 330	1 664	1 638
$200 to $299	33 905	8 087	7 295	7 047	5 826	5 650
$300 to $399	42 905	9 599	8 279	8 306	7 674	9 047
$400 to $499	41 464	9 351	7 423	7 641	7 777	9 272
$500 to $599	37 492	7 557	6 066	6 827	7 742	9 300
$600 to $799	52 656	9 927	8 120	10 737	11 669	12 203
$800 to $999	26 233	4 520	3 397	6 342	6 125	5 849
$1,000 to $1,499	16 460	2 734	2 114	4 164	4 005	3 443
$1,500 to $1,999	3 059	489	320	690	941	619
$2,000 or more	1 575	240	187	212	521	415
Median (dollars)	511	477	464	527	552	533
Mean (dollars)	573	537	523	589	618	591
Not mortgaged	181 290	37 008	36 162	33 345	38 625	36 150
Less than $100	29 171	6 852	4 833	6 442	5 262	5 782
$100 to $199	100 257	21 520	19 538	18 861	20 429	19 909
$200 to $299	38 909	6 763	8 462	6 165	9 511	8 008
$300 to $399	8 493	1 357	2 078	1 299	2 032	1 727
$400 or more	4 460	516	1 251	578	1 391	724
Median (dollars)	158	148	167	149	168	158
Mean (dollars)	173	160	183	162	185	172
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**447 954**	**92 221**	**81 937**	**87 641**	**92 569**	**93 586**
Less than $20,000	178 573	36 294	38 961	32 743	36 762	33 813
Less than 20 percent	61 253	13 390	11 501	11 736	12 377	12 249
20 to 24 percent	19 546	4 105	4 368	3 541	4 038	3 494
25 to 29 percent	17 505	3 961	4 066	3 137	3 365	2 976
30 to 34 percent	14 726	2 854	3 424	2 793	2 996	2 659
35 percent or more	60 209	11 080	14 292	10 524	12 885	11 428
Not computed	5 334	904	1 310	1 012	1 101	1 007
Median	26.7	25.3	28.6	25.9	27.1	26.1
$20,000 to $34,999	112 354	24 982	19 256	21 164	22 612	24 340
Less than 20 percent	69 223	16 036	12 211	13 316	13 043	14 617
20 to 24 percent	16 527	3 704	2 799	2 928	3 371	3 725
25 to 29 percent	11 723	2 442	1 860	2 139	2 630	2 652
30 to 34 percent	7 084	1 334	901	1 348	1 747	1 754
35 percent or more	7 712	1 451	1 479	1 399	1 799	1 584
Not computed	85	15	6	34	22	8
Median	16.2	15.6	15.8	15.9	17.3	16.6
$35,000 to $49,999	77 685	17 015	11 712	16 219	15 249	17 490
Less than 20 percent	57 348	13 048	9 064	11 701	10 565	12 970
20 to 24 percent	11 747	2 409	1 557	2 680	2 529	2 572
25 to 29 percent	5 231	915	611	1 148	1 292	1 265
30 to 34 percent	2 089	424	275	481	543	366
35 percent or more	1 235	219	177	202	320	317
Not computed	35	–	28	7	–	–
Median	13.5	13.0	12.9	13.9	14.4	13.5
$50,000 or more	79 342	13 930	12 008	17 515	17 946	17 943
Less than 20 percent	68 898	12 063	10 705	14 999	15 399	15 732
20 to 24 percent	6 800	1 169	859	1 766	1 579	1 427
25 to 29 percent	2 335	474	301	521	567	472
30 to 34 percent	648	109	57	126	187	169
35 percent or more	559	92	76	97	173	121
Not computed	102	23	10	6	41	22
Median	11.5	11.5	11.2	11.7	11.6	11.4
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**247 496**	**39 101**	**57 688**	**45 378**	**51 359**	**53 970**
Less than $10,000	105 550	16 132	31 299	17 378	20 399	20 342
Less than 20 percent	4 719	939	1 093	874	793	1 020
20 to 24 percent	5 113	852	1 358	930	1 028	945
25 to 29 percent	7 252	1 254	2 255	1 259	1 191	1 293
30 to 34 percent	7 381	1 392	2 146	1 264	1 351	1 228
35 percent or more	60 742	8 810	17 452	9 799	12 358	12 323
Not computed	20 343	2 885	6 995	3 252	3 678	3 533
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	65 667	10 895	13 810	11 616	14 293	15 053
Less than 20 percent	13 509	2 800	3 537	2 465	2 392	2 315
20 to 24 percent	11 499	2 198	2 417	2 157	2 084	2 643
25 to 29 percent	10 965	1 655	2 100	1 803	2 512	2 895
30 to 34 percent	8 689	1 105	1 425	1 560	2 137	2 462
35 percent or more	13 516	1 825	2 378	2 315	3 859	3 139
Not computed	7 489	1 312	1 953	1 316	1 309	1 599
Median	26.9	24.5	24.9	26.5	29.0	28.1
$20,000 to $34,999	49 765	8 151	8 518	9 826	10 903	12 367
Less than 20 percent	27 597	5 144	5 098	5 240	5 139	6 976
20 to 24 percent	10 143	1 286	1 500	2 030	2 675	2 652
25 to 29 percent	4 905	598	572	968	1 680	1 087
30 to 34 percent	1 293	177	143	306	385	282
35 percent or more	904	57	109	273	260	205
Not computed	4 923	889	1 096	1 009	764	1 165
Median	16.2	14.1	14.6	16.8	19.7	16.1
$35,000 or more	26 514	3 923	4 061	6 558	5 764	6 208
Less than 20 percent	22 238	3 174	3 318	5 429	4 940	5 377
20 to 24 percent	1 269	128	102	379	334	326
25 to 29 percent	260	63	21	35	89	52
30 to 34 percent	66	17	9	32	8	–
35 percent or more	48	–	–	48	–	–
Not computed	2 633	541	611	635	393	453
Median	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.9	10.9	10.7

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Mississippi					District 1				
	Race of Householder					Race of Householder				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	**623 845**	**281 242**	**2 499**	**2 956**	**4 423**	**150 077**	**36 048**	**256**	**357**	**683**
Owner-occupied housing units	479 430	169 038	1 519	1 273	2 500	119 711	24 227	198	93	377
Renter-occupied housing units	144 415	112 204	980	1 683	1 923	30 366	11 821	58	264	306
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**322 200**	**123 386**	**1 100**	**1 041**	**1 716**	**76 003**	**16 018**	**97**	**77**	**225**
With a mortgage	194 221	70 853	612	789	1 174	45 241	9 842	64	40	165
Less than $300	24 883	19 683	230	17	138	7 397	3 378	20	–	31
$300 to $499	57 552	26 426	193	145	418	14 815	4 096	15	12	70
$500 to $699	51 871	15 357	116	274	288	11 996	1 610	22	15	35
$700 to $999	40 507	7 852	73	221	237	7 677	665	7	4	15
$1,000 to $1,499	14 973	1 382	–	94	62	2 636	84	–	9	5
$1,500 or more	4 435	153	–	38	31	720	9	–	–	9
Not mortgaged	127 979	52 533	488	252	542	30 762	6 176	33	37	60
Less than $100	17 521	11 435	166	38	46	5 300	1 543	9	–	6
$100 to $199	71 186	28 688	245	115	315	18 091	3 387	24	18	35
$200 to $299	29 286	9 474	62	83	154	5 812	938	–	13	19
$300 to $399	6 612	1 869	8	4	14	1 165	192	–	–	–
$400 or more	3 374	1 067	7	12	13	394	116	–	6	–
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**136 418**	**107 998**	**927**	**1 673**	**1 893**	**27 634**	**11 079**	**42**	**254**	**298**
Less than $200	16 716	32 176	343	544	239	5 069	3 952	17	129	36
$200 to $299	26 085	27 323	226	284	379	6 932	3 325	3	47	102
$300 to $499	57 379	28 278	232	626	799	9 364	2 144	22	65	124
$500 to $749	17 655	5 762	37	135	235	2 446	232	–	13	27
$750 to $999	2 154	633	–	12	12	311	36	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	556	67	–	16	6	18	2	–	–	–
No cash rent	15 873	13 759	89	56	223	3 494	1 388	–	–	9
Median (dollars)	361	255	234	293	354	301	227	309	200–	310
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	**623 845**	**281 242**	**2 499**	**2 956**	**4 423**	**150 077**	**36 048**	**256**	**357**	**683**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	4 068	13 431	115	11	69	1 261	2 370	5	–	26
No vehicle available	37 267	72 491	393	371	549	10 536	8 855	11	54	99

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race of Householder					Race of Householder				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	**72 793**	**96 580**	**204**	**358**	**514**	**131 924**	**50 505**	**1 397**	**605**	**762**
Owner-occupied housing units	55 532	53 659	81	267	271	101 413	34 041	834	287	400
Renter-occupied housing units	17 261	42 921	123	91	243	30 511	16 464	563	318	362
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**40 544**	**41 070**	**68**	**201**	**192**	**64 541**	**22 166**	**662**	**212**	**228**
With a mortgage	22 877	22 743	37	77	140	41 129	12 601	338	182	184
Less than $300	3 386	6 465	18	–	32	4 905	4 284	175	7	27
$300 to $499	7 023	8 625	11	28	54	11 120	4 681	132	–	48
$500 to $699	6 195	4 629	8	20	26	10 006	2 374	15	70	63
$700 to $999	4 267	2 422	–	16	28	10 254	1 084	16	63	39
$1,000 to $1,499	1 538	566	–	10	–	3 984	156	–	24	5
$1,500 or more	468	36	–	3	–	860	22	–	18	2
Not mortgaged	17 667	18 327	31	124	52	23 412	9 565	324	30	44
Less than $100	1 430	3 364	–	31	9	3 569	2 725	148	–	–
$100 to $199	9 300	10 170	24	43	27	13 614	5 078	145	10	36
$200 to $299	4 782	3 630	6	40	16	4 757	1 364	24	20	–
$300 to $399	1 326	747	1	4	–	1 016	283	–	–	–
$400 or more	829	416	–	6	–	456	115	7	–	8
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**16 229**	**41 169**	**123**	**91**	**223**	**28 768**	**15 596**	**532**	**318**	**360**
Less than $200	1 824	12 862	26	4	29	2 916	5 495	258	93	13
$200 to $299	3 208	10 797	4	4	49	5 046	3 705	165	56	64
$300 to $499	6 828	9 352	55	50	36	11 934	3 718	83	108	158
$500 to $749	1 610	1 479	7	23	14	4 726	609	4	37	48
$750 to $999	122	156	–	–	–	618	67	–	–	8
$1,000 or more	30	12	–	–	–	300	12	–	5	–
No cash rent	2 607	6 511	31	10	95	3 228	1 990	22	19	69
Median (dollars)	352	241	358	430	271	381	235	200–	301	387
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	**72 793**	**96 580**	**204**	**358**	**514**	**131 924**	**50 505**	**1 397**	**605**	**762**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	375	5 173	2	–	–	912	2 859	103	5	21
No vehicle available	4 726	28 947	29	32	111	7 239	12 998	278	54	46

Table 28. **Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	**119 110**	**65 950**	**162**	**458**	**585**	**149 941**	**32 159**	**480**	**1 178**	**1 879**
Owner-occupied housing units	92 798	39 217	71	217	353	109 976	17 894	335	409	1 099
Renter-occupied housing units	26 312	26 733	91	241	232	39 965	14 265	145	769	780
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**63 386**	**28 890**	**47**	**209**	**232**	**77 726**	**15 242**	**226**	**342**	**839**
With a mortgage	37 137	16 528	45	197	169	47 837	9 139	128	293	516
Less than $300	3 791	3 690	9	–	22	5 404	1 866	8	10	26
$300 to $499	9 941	5 480	2	28	64	14 653	3 544	33	77	182
$500 to $699	9 962	4 322	27	68	48	13 712	2 422	44	101	116
$700 to $999	8 513	2 547	7	59	23	9 796	1 134	43	79	132
$1,000 to $1,499	3 539	424	–	42	–	3 276	152	–	9	52
$1,500 or more	1 391	65	–	–	12	996	21	–	17	8
Not mortgaged	26 249	12 362	2	12	63	29 889	6 103	98	49	323
Less than $100	2 852	2 410	–	–	5	4 370	1 393	9	7	26
$100 to $199	13 593	6 827	2	7	38	16 588	3 226	50	37	179
$200 to $299	7 074	2 432	–	5	20	6 861	1 110	32	5	99
$300 to $399	1 618	414	–	–	–	1 487	233	7	–	14
$400 or more	1 112	279	–	–	–	583	141	–	–	5
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**24 971**	**26 027**	**91**	**241**	**232**	**38 816**	**14 127**	**139**	**769**	**780**
Less than $200	2 594	6 145	35	28	35	4 313	3 722	7	290	126
$200 to $299	3 552	6 121	21	41	42	7 347	3 375	33	136	122
$300 to $499	11 048	8 518	15	127	95	18 205	4 546	57	276	386
$500 to $749	4 404	2 727	9	15	47	4 469	715	17	47	99
$750 to $999	551	288	–	12	–	552	86	–	–	4
$1,000 or more	77	32	–	11	–	131	9	–	–	6
No cash rent	2 745	2 196	11	7	13	3 799	1 674	25	20	37
Median (dollars)	390	294	224	376	368	364	274	360	262	364
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	**119 110**	**65 950**	**162**	**458**	**585**	**149 941**	**32 159**	**480**	**1 178**	**1 879**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	714	2 377	5	–	–	806	652	–	6	22
No vehicle available	6 472	14 264	15	27	78	8 294	7 427	60	204	215

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
The State	**1 010 423**	**24.1**	**8.6**	**9.3**	**11.9**	**.6**	**2.2**	**87.3**	**57.9**	**1.7**
District 1	204 015	26.7	8.0	6.4	11.3	.3	2.3	85.6	43.3	1.8
COUNTY										
Alcorn County	13 704	21.8	9.9	6.7	11.9	.1	1.2	93.7	43.9	.5
Benton County	3 379	22.3	6.8	5.6	11.9	–	5.0	34.7	20.5	4.4
Calhoun County	6 260	22.4	10.4	4.4	11.1	.2	4.0	93.8	41.7	3.0
Chickasaw County	6 997	24.6	9.7	5.6	10.9	.1	3.3	92.3	46.5	.9
Choctaw County	3 539	27.2	12.7	3.7	13.8	.1	4.3	90.7	29.0	2.5
DeSoto County	24 472	37.9	2.7	4.9	13.9	1.0	2.1	88.9	61.2	1.8
Grenada County (pt.)	628	47.6	3.8	7.8	8.9	–	1.8	87.6	2.2	1.8
Itawamba County	8 116	21.9	7.6	4.6	8.5	–	3.0	88.2	20.3	2.5
Lafayette County	12 478	28.6	6.6	11.7	12.1	.4	2.0	86.5	49.4	1.7
Lee County	25 971	27.3	7.1	8.7	11.7	.6	.6	96.7	61.5	.7
Marshall County	10 984	32.2	6.9	7.8	12.0	.2	4.7	39.0	29.8	3.8
Monroe County	14 285	21.2	9.3	6.0	12.1	.1	1.1	89.3	48.1	.9
Montgomery County (pt.)	1 523	20.2	17.6	6.0	12.6	–	1.9	94.2	50.5	2.0
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	938	20.4	10.6	3.0	7.1	–	4.8	96.1	33.2	1.7
Panola County (pt.)	6 983	27.7	8.0	6.2	8.6	–	2.9	90.6	36.7	2.6
Pontotoc County	9 001	27.3	7.3	4.3	9.3	–	1.6	89.7	27.8	1.7
Prentiss County	9 155	23.6	7.4	5.5	8.9	–	.7	94.9	38.7	1.2
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	2 983	19.2	10.6	6.5	7.9	.5	3.6	87.8	38.2	2.8
Tate County	7 474	28.0	7.1	5.0	11.3	–	5.7	51.9	33.7	4.5
Tippah County	7 846	25.9	10.2	6.1	10.2	.3	2.6	86.5	38.0	2.2
Tishomingo County	8 455	22.4	9.3	5.1	10.0	–	1.6	93.5	28.6	.9
Union County	9 104	23.6	11.9	4.2	10.6	–	1.4	74.1	34.9	.7
Webster County	4 326	19.8	12.1	5.2	11.0	–	3.7	94.7	34.3	2.7
Yalobusha County	5 414	26.4	12.3	8.8	10.2	–	2.7	94.6	43.0	2.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Corinth city	5 732	14.3	14.0	10.5	13.5	.2	.6	99.9	93.7	.4
Southaven city	6 312	23.2	–	4.2	16.0	1.2	.3	98.7	97.0	.7
Tupelo city	12 335	22.5	7.8	11.3	14.9	1.0	.3	98.7	91.5	.6
District 2	186 509	19.7	10.1	11.2	11.8	.5	3.4	91.3	68.3	2.6
COUNTY										
Attala County (pt.)	2 479	21.9	9.9	5.0	11.9	–	6.9	84.9	25.5	5.8
Bolivar County	14 514	20.3	10.0	11.7	10.1	.4	3.5	86.7	78.1	2.8
Carroll County	3 948	26.5	9.6	4.8	13.2	.1	5.4	84.6	23.8	3.5
Claiborne County	4 099	24.9	7.6	7.4	12.9	.5	5.9	95.3	42.9	5.2
Coahoma County	11 495	13.8	10.2	14.2	11.8	2.4	3.9	92.0	81.0	2.5
Grenada County (pt.)	8 084	24.3	6.9	8.3	11.1	.4	1.8	93.9	77.0	1.2
Hinds County (pt.)	17 667	16.6	4.6	13.8	11.6	.5	1.7	97.2	78.3	1.3
Holmes County	7 972	25.3	12.7	7.1	12.4	.2	4.6	91.7	58.9	3.7
Humphreys County	4 231	14.4	12.5	8.2	14.2	–	4.9	83.5	61.9	4.0
Issaquena County	698	19.1	9.2	5.9	11.9	–	5.7	66.2	21.2	5.2
Jefferson County	3 167	31.3	10.2	6.5	14.6	.2	9.2	95.0	34.4	4.7
Leake County (pt.)	1 684	26.9	7.3	8.1	10.2	.8	6.4	89.1	30.8	4.2
Leflore County	13 799	16.9	12.8	19.3	10.0	.4	2.3	90.8	85.9	2.4
Madison County (pt.)	9 245	24.5	9.2	8.2	15.7	.3	5.8	93.2	61.6	3.3
Montgomery County (pt.)	3 464	17.5	12.7	6.4	13.0	–	4.0	95.2	57.2	2.5
Panola County (pt.)	4 499	24.7	11.8	8.5	10.4	.2	9.6	76.9	48.2	9.3
Quitman County	3 880	12.1	13.1	8.0	11.4	.3	6.0	88.2	57.3	4.0
Sharkey County	2 290	18.7	11.3	9.3	11.9	–	3.5	77.1	62.2	2.4
Sunflower County	10 167	20.4	9.3	10.7	12.4	.5	1.8	90.8	77.5	1.4
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	2 509	18.6	13.8	10.3	11.0	–	10.9	78.2	42.7	7.2
Tunica County	2 990	21.8	11.7	11.6	11.7	1.0	7.4	87.0	56.7	5.3
Warren County	19 512	19.0	13.2	9.8	13.9	.1	1.5	97.7	62.1	1.4
Washington County	24 567	18.6	8.9	14.2	10.0	.5	1.3	90.8	84.6	1.1
Yazoo County	9 549	19.0	12.5	9.9	11.2	.9	3.4	94.6	56.0	2.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Canton city	3 592	15.2	12.2	10.3	13.6	.4	1.8	100.0	97.8	.5
Clarksdale city	7 210	10.0	7.9	17.3	10.8	3.1	1.4	99.7	98.6	.7
Cleveland city	5 138	18.5	8.2	12.2	10.2	.7	.1	100.0	98.5	1.2
Clinton city (pt.)	556	25.5	1.4	21.8	12.1	–	3.2	100.0	69.1	–
Greenville city	16 492	16.3	8.3	15.3	9.1	.6	.8	98.5	96.0	.9
Greenwood city	7 574	11.1	15.8	25.6	10.4	.4	.7	99.7	98.4	1.2
Grenada city	4 382	15.7	8.4	13.0	7.9	.3	1.1	100.0	99.0	1.0
Indianola city	3 877	19.2	4.9	13.0	14.5	.9	.4	99.6	96.8	1.7
Jackson city (pt.)	11 755	10.7	2.5	17.5	10.4	.6	.4	99.8	99.2	.3
Vicksburg city	9 250	7.0	22.4	14.4	9.9	–	1.0	99.8	97.5	1.2
Yazoo City city	4 650	17.7	12.5	12.8	10.7	1.9	1.1	100.0	97.1	.9
District 3	201 895	28.9	7.6	7.9	12.1	.6	2.4	91.9	52.0	1.8
COUNTY										
Attala County (pt.)	5 195	16.4	13.3	8.5	12.3	–	5.0	86.1	53.2	3.7
Clarke County	7 065	32.2	9.6	5.7	12.0	.9	2.7	82.7	33.4	2.6
Clay County	7 737	23.5	9.6	7.1	11.8	.6	2.2	91.5	57.3	1.4
Jasper County	6 700	25.8	5.1	4.3	14.8	.2	4.6	96.3	19.6	2.6
Jones County (pt.)	7 729	27.5	4.7	5.4	9.7	–	1.0	95.5	22.7	1.0
Kemper County	4 151	33.8	10.2	7.5	13.1	–	6.0	94.0	20.7	3.4
Lauderdale County	31 232	23.6	10.2	10.9	11.2	.1	1.5	92.0	63.2	1.4
Leake County (pt.)	5 930	27.6	8.5	4.4	9.5	.1	3.5	87.3	24.1	2.1
Lowndes County	23 117	24.8	8.8	9.0	10.0	.5	1.7	86.1	60.7	1.4
Madison County (pt.)	11 516	59.1	1.6	18.8	13.8	2.6	.7	98.7	87.4	.6
Neshoba County	9 770	24.7	10.3	5.4	10.4	–	3.1	93.4	40.7	1.6
Newton County	8 095	28.7	11.6	5.4	9.7	–	2.8	80.1	39.1	2.6
Noxubee County	4 645	21.1	12.1	7.1	13.3	.4	8.3	74.0	42.2	7.0
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	12 923	29.3	7.7	10.6	13.4	.5	1.8	97.4	67.1	1.4
Rankin County	31 872	36.7	2.7	6.2	14.5	1.5	1.3	96.8	63.2	.9
Scott County	9 488	22.6	7.0	4.3	12.8	.1	3.1	95.0	39.4	1.5
Smith County	5 850	21.5	9.4	5.2	11.3	–	4.5	94.3	21.9	3.1

Table 29. **Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
District 3—Con.										
COUNTY—Con.										
Wayne County (pt.)	1 267	22.2	6.1	4.5	10.8	–	4.4	64.0	4.1	4.4
Winston County	7 613	22.9	8.7	3.8	12.2	–	2.9	96.6	42.2	2.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Brandon city	4 010	34.0	2.1	5.5	25.0	7.2	.2	99.7	94.3	.9
Columbus city	9 892	11.0	14.9	14.6	8.4	1.0	1.4	98.0	96.1	1.1
Jackson city (pt.)	64	35.9	12.5	6.3	–	–	29.7	56.3	53.1	37.5
Laurel city (pt.)	77	31.2	–	–	13.0	–	–	100.0	100.0	–
Meridian city	17 740	12.4	12.6	15.0	11.8	.2	1.0	99.8	96.5	1.0
Pearl city	7 658	24.2	1.0	8.5	8.3	–	.5	99.3	93.0	1.0
Ridgeland city	6 163	62.9	.5	31.9	3.8	2.8	.4	100.0	98.5	.7
Starkville city	7 760	29.1	6.8	14.4	11.8	.9	.2	100.0	97.2	.1
District 4	207 283	21.4	10.4	10.4	12.7	.7	1.9	89.7	62.1	1.6
COUNTY										
Adams County	14 715	15.6	13.9	9.5	14.0	.3	1.0	96.5	69.5	1.5
Amite County	5 695	24.2	14.4	4.1	14.0	–	3.9	52.4	19.4	3.4
Copiah County	10 260	23.8	14.8	5.5	11.1	.1	3.8	94.2	46.6	3.1
Covington County	6 535	29.3	7.8	4.4	11.5	–	3.2	93.0	26.8	2.2
Franklin County	3 555	23.7	10.0	9.7	11.2	–	5.4	71.3	28.5	3.2
Hinds County (pt.)	82 193	18.3	7.3	15.3	13.6	1.6	.7	99.0	92.4	.6
Jefferson Davis County	5 336	27.2	8.0	7.4	12.3	–	4.3	92.7	19.2	3.3
Jones County (pt.)	17 315	17.6	13.9	7.5	11.7	.1	1.3	97.7	57.6	1.7
Lawrence County	5 160	30.5	7.8	7.9	12.0	–	2.0	89.7	21.9	2.1
Lincoln County	12 133	26.3	10.8	8.5	10.4	.3	1.7	61.3	40.8	1.8
Marion County	10 132	25.4	11.9	7.9	11.9	–	2.9	81.2	32.6	1.5
Pike County	14 995	23.1	15.4	7.4	11.2	.5	1.5	75.4	51.9	1.8
Simpson County	9 374	25.8	9.9	6.0	11.5	.1	4.7	90.9	31.1	3.7
Walthall County	5 643	28.0	13.2	7.2	12.2	.1	4.6	59.6	15.1	2.4
Wilkinson County	4 242	28.7	12.3	5.5	15.7	.1	4.1	89.3	45.1	2.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Brookhaven city	4 196	20.9	15.0	11.2	14.1	.8	1.0	99.3	97.6	1.5
Clinton city (pt.)	7 360	36.2	2.4	6.9	19.4	2.0	.1	99.0	93.4	–
Jackson city (pt.)	67 533	13.8	7.9	17.6	12.7	1.8	.6	99.8	98.6	.7
Laurel city (pt.)	8 304	8.0	18.6	10.6	12.8	.2	1.2	99.7	98.3	2.4
McComb city	4 969	13.0	20.8	9.6	9.5	.9	.6	99.8	98.8	1.2
Natchez city	8 660	7.7	20.5	13.2	16.1	.3	.9	100.0	97.3	1.4
District 5	210 721	23.4	6.9	10.8	11.6	1.1	1.0	78.8	64.5	1.0
COUNTY										
Forrest County	27 740	19.3	10.7	14.9	11.4	.6	.9	97.2	76.4	.8
George County	6 663	27.6	7.0	7.3	11.5	–	3.2	40.3	15.8	2.9
Greene County	3 864	25.1	10.2	9.0	12.1	.3	4.1	62.9	20.1	3.7
Hancock County	16 561	33.2	7.1	10.9	10.6	3.2	1.2	56.6	50.5	1.1
Harrison County	67 813	22.6	7.1	13.2	11.3	1.8	.3	84.0	81.1	.5
Jackson County	45 542	16.4	4.2	9.4	11.7	.8	.6	77.7	73.0	.7
Lamar County	11 849	34.6	6.3	6.5	14.7	.2	.7	90.4	47.0	.6
Pearl River County	15 793	30.5	6.6	6.1	12.8	–	1.3	65.1	37.5	1.2
Perry County	4 292	29.3	9.7	7.1	9.6	.1	5.3	77.9	26.1	4.2
Stone County	4 148	26.1	7.2	4.7	11.0	–	1.3	61.1	32.7	.8
Wayne County (pt.)	6 456	25.3	6.1	6.6	10.2	1.3	5.1	84.2	35.8	3.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Biloxi city	18 864	18.4	9.7	20.1	9.8	1.2	.1	97.8	97.5	.2
Gautier city	4 080	20.7	.9	8.6	10.9	1.6	.4	97.5	96.4	.6
Gulfport city	18 236	15.9	8.9	15.8	11.1	2.9	.3	98.5	97.9	.7
Hattiesburg city	17 714	18.1	12.3	21.8	11.9	1.0	.8	99.8	98.5	.9
Long Beach city	6 241	22.9	2.9	7.8	17.0	2.2	.1	94.1	90.3	.3
Moss Point city	6 605	5.9	7.5	6.6	13.2	–	.5	99.3	96.2	.7
Ocean Springs city	5 958	16.4	4.2	13.1	14.0	2.5	.4	98.3	97.1	.1
Orange Grove COP	5 778	30.0	.8	6.6	12.4	–	.1	88.0	82.7	.2
Pascagoula city	11 053	5.0	6.1	16.0	12.3	.8	.6	99.7	99.3	1.0
Picayune city	4 322	21.9	8.8	9.2	11.8	–	1.2	97.5	96.2	1.7

Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with— House heating fuel: Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	Other or none	Vehicles available: None	1	2 or more	No telephone in unit
The State	**911 374**	**40.8**	**20.1**	**30.6**	**.5**	**8.1**	**12.1**	**33.7**	**54.2**	**12.6**
District 1	186 877	31.2	26.7	28.7	.8	12.6	10.4	31.2	58.4	13.1
COUNTY										
Alcorn County	12 449	26.8	25.5	33.1	1.0	13.5	11.4	33.1	55.5	10.7
Benton County	2 842	17.4	26.8	22.6	1.7	31.4	10.7	32.4	57.0	24.1
Calhoun County	5 662	27.2	25.7	25.6	.8	20.7	14.0	31.1	54.9	15.0
Chickasaw County	6 480	33.1	28.6	25.3	1.1	11.9	13.7	37.0	49.3	16.1
Choctaw County	3 217	21.9	33.5	20.8	.6	23.2	11.8	30.0	58.2	19.4
DeSoto County	23 273	50.2	16.5	26.8	.3	6.3	5.8	24.7	69.5	6.5
Grenada County (pt.)	479	3.3	46.1	30.3	–	20.3	9.8	19.8	70.4	14.2
Itawamba County	7 497	19.5	44.5	23.1	.4	12.6	8.8	28.3	62.8	13.1
Lafayette County	11 090	23.6	23.5	41.7	.7	10.5	8.9	36.0	55.0	9.0
Lee County	24 450	40.7	19.4	35.0	.7	4.2	9.4	33.2	57.5	11.1
Marshall County	10 077	18.7	39.1	24.3	.7	17.2	15.8	29.9	54.3	16.9
Monroe County	13 348	33.4	26.1	29.8	.3	10.3	12.7	31.0	56.2	12.7
Montgomery County (pt.)	1 366	43.6	24.7	14.0	–	17.8	14.4	31.8	53.7	12.2
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	832	16.1	38.8	24.6	.4	20.1	10.5	38.2	51.3	20.8
Panola County (pt.)	6 050	20.4	43.0	25.5	.2	10.9	9.2	35.2	55.6	15.4
Pontotoc County	8 346	23.5	30.5	30.2	1.7	14.1	8.7	31.0	60.3	14.2
Prentiss County	8 647	32.5	25.2	26.4	.9	15.0	10.2	31.9	57.9	16.2
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	2 724	21.9	35.5	24.7	–	17.9	17.3	34.1	48.6	26.3
Tate County	7 024	20.7	35.4	29.6	.4	14.0	9.4	30.0	60.6	13.1
Tippah County	7 158	36.9	19.7	21.8	2.2	19.4	10.5	32.2	57.3	17.6
Tishomingo County	7 059	20.7	27.6	30.3	1.6	19.9	9.2	30.2	60.5	13.6
Union County	8 367	35.6	23.7	25.4	2.2	13.0	9.8	30.1	60.1	11.7
Webster County	3 826	28.4	28.2	23.0	.6	19.7	12.8	29.4	57.8	17.7
Yalobusha County	4 614	23.9	32.2	24.7	.5	18.7	16.4	33.0	50.6	19.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Corinth city	5 081	61.4	6.8	27.9	.2	3.6	16.7	41.6	41.7	9.9
Southaven city	6 115	76.3	1.1	20.3	.1	2.3	4.0	21.6	74.4	3.4
Tupelo city	11 705	62.2	3.0	32.9	.3	1.5	9.4	34.7	55.9	6.9
District 2	170 082	53.2	20.6	20.6	.2	5.3	19.8	35.3	44.8	15.9
COUNTY										
Attala County (pt.)	2 277	20.4	43.0	16.8	.2	19.7	17.5	32.5	50.1	16.2
Bolivar County	13 292	59.5	17.5	20.7	.1	2.2	20.9	37.6	41.4	19.6
Carroll County	3 352	14.7	52.2	14.8	–	18.3	13.1	31.9	55.0	16.3
Claiborne County	3 342	32.8	39.0	15.6	.2	12.4	20.6	38.2	41.3	17.5
Coahoma County	10 530	65.2	14.0	18.2	.3	2.4	25.0	35.2	39.8	16.2
Grenada County (pt.)	7 222	55.6	12.3	24.9	.6	6.6	15.7	32.8	51.5	11.7
Hinds County (pt.)	16 446	56.8	11.6	28.7	.1	2.8	17.8	35.4	46.8	11.0
Holmes County	7 139	50.6	29.9	10.7	–	8.7	26.5	38.1	35.4	24.0
Humphreys County	3 926	49.1	36.2	11.1	–	3.6	24.7	36.5	38.8	19.8
Issaquena County	633	6.2	72.8	12.5	.9	7.6	14.8	35.9	49.3	23.7
Jefferson County	2 814	31.1	44.6	12.5	–	11.8	20.4	38.3	41.3	19.5
Leake County (pt.)	1 520	24.9	35.6	25.1	–	14.4	22.0	35.3	42.8	24.0
Leflore County	12 749	73.4	11.1	13.5	.1	1.8	24.0	35.7	40.4	15.8
Madison County (pt.)	8 690	45.3	21.6	25.1	.5	7.5	21.6	36.2	42.2	16.5
Montgomery County (pt.)	3 166	41.5	31.8	14.4	–	12.4	19.0	29.7	51.3	16.7
Panola County (pt.)	4 080	38.0	31.9	16.7	.6	12.7	18.7	38.6	42.7	23.9
Quitman County	3 521	44.7	30.4	16.5	–	8.4	20.0	34.8	45.2	20.5
Sharkey County	2 084	46.9	26.8	22.6	–	3.7	16.7	41.4	41.9	17.1
Sunflower County	9 650	65.6	17.1	15.1	.3	1.9	21.7	33.6	44.7	18.4
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	2 310	29.4	44.2	16.2	.7	9.5	20.7	41.0	38.3	28.4
Tunica County	2 526	45.0	32.5	14.1	.5	7.9	22.3	38.9	38.8	30.2
Warren County	17 407	39.0	18.1	37.3	.3	5.3	13.4	31.8	54.9	8.0
Washington County	22 593	70.0	9.6	19.0	.1	1.2	18.8	35.7	45.5	12.8
Yazoo County	8 813	46.1	28.8	16.4	.1	8.6	20.8	34.8	44.3	17.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Canton city	3 398	79.0	2.4	17.9	–	.6	23.3	40.0	36.7	9.9
Clarksdale city	6 759	82.0	.7	16.6	–	.7	26.7	34.7	38.6	12.5
Cleveland city	4 882	71.7	1.8	26.1	–	.3	12.5	36.3	51.2	10.5
Clinton city (pt.)	525	39.0	2.3	54.5	–	4.2	12.4	30.9	56.8	4.0
Greenville city	15 322	77.5	1.4	20.6	.1	.4	19.2	36.5	44.3	11.0
Greenwood city	7 035	87.0	.6	11.9	–	.6	26.9	36.7	36.5	14.9
Grenada city	4 057	72.7	1.5	23.3	.5	2.0	19.6	37.7	42.7	10.9
Indianola city	3 749	80.0	2.3	17.2	.2	.2	23.0	33.3	43.7	13.2
Jackson city (pt.)	10 995	69.6	1.6	28.6	.1	.1	19.5	36.9	43.6	9.7
Vicksburg city	8 268	67.5	3.2	28.3	–	1.0	20.6	41.1	38.3	9.5
Yazoo City city	4 326	77.6	1.7	19.6	.2	1.0	27.1	37.4	35.6	15.8
District 3	184 669	34.6	21.5	32.7	.5	10.6	11.2	31.3	57.5	12.5
COUNTY										
Attala County (pt.)	4 668	52.5	20.5	12.9	.3	13.8	14.4	33.7	51.9	10.6
Clarke County	6 334	24.2	32.9	27.3	.4	15.1	11.1	32.5	56.4	14.2
Clay County	7 251	37.8	20.6	30.9	.6	10.2	16.0	32.3	51.7	13.7
Jasper County	5 956	16.1	41.2	22.6	.7	19.5	12.2	30.7	57.1	26.1
Jones County (pt.)	7 123	38.8	23.9	25.9	1.0	10.4	6.7	26.2	67.1	11.2
Kemper County	3 626	9.3	34.0	25.3	.2	31.1	16.5	34.0	49.5	25.2
Lauderdale County	28 232	46.6	16.4	31.9	.2	4.9	14.1	33.4	52.5	10.2
Leake County (pt.)	5 268	15.3	34.5	28.9	.6	20.8	10.7	35.1	54.2	17.8
Lowndes County	21 402	32.7	14.1	45.5	.7	7.0	13.9	31.4	54.7	11.2
Madison County (pt.)	10 586	45.1	4.9	49.0	.1	.9	3.8	30.5	65.7	1.6
Neshoba County	8 848	21.5	26.7	29.9	.2	21.6	11.4	30.6	58.0	19.6
Newton County	7 358	27.5	32.6	21.3	.4	18.2	10.4	32.3	57.3	17.8
Noxubee County	4 140	27.4	34.0	20.1	1.8	16.6	21.9	35.0	43.1	23.3
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	12 084	36.0	17.6	39.3	.6	6.4	11.7	34.4	54.0	10.4
Rankin County	29 858	40.3	14.4	38.7	.4	6.1	4.8	26.3	68.9	5.3

Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with— House heating fuel: Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	Other or none	Vehicles available: None	1	2 or more	No telephone in unit
District 3—Con.										
COUNTY—Con.										
Scott County	8 511	33.4	34.8	20.2	.4	11.2	13.9	33.9	52.3	21.7
Smith County	5 276	14.0	41.9	24.0	1.8	18.3	11.6	27.4	60.9	21.7
Wayne County (pt.)	1 087	15.4	54.3	14.0	.5	15.9	16.1	33.3	50.6	19.5
Winston County	7 061	31.3	21.0	25.9	.4	21.3	11.9	34.7	53.4	14.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Brandon city	3 875	56.0	3.3	38.1	–	2.6	2.6	23.6	73.8	.7
Columbus city	9 137	56.5	2.5	38.8	.3	2.0	20.1	36.7	43.3	11.8
Jackson city (pt.)	62	66.1	3.2	25.8	–	4.8	38.7	32.3	29.0	35.5
Laurel city (pt.)	67	85.1	–	14.9	–	–	9.0	11.9	79.1	–
Meridian city	16 170	74.7	2.0	22.5	–	.7	18.9	37.9	43.1	10.3
Pearl city	7 151	58.1	2.8	37.3	2	1.6	4.0	31.4	64.6	6.0
Ridgeland city	5 643	34.4	1.1	64.5	–	–	5.1	42.1	52.8	1.1
Starkville city	7 329	53.8	3.3	41.4	.3	1.1	11.6	38.2	50.2	7.7
District 4	185 761	46.7	17.5	28.4	.3	7.0	11.2	36.1	52.7	11.4
COUNTY										
Adams County	13 262	62.5	10.8	23.0	.3	3.4	14.5	36.2	49.3	8.2
Amite County	4 830	14.9	33.8	26.8	.7	23.9	10.6	35.3	54.1	16.9
Copiah County	9 304	37.6	31.5	20.3	.4	10.3	14.9	35.1	49.9	18.5
Covington County	5 786	22.7	40.0	24.2	1.1	12.0	10.0	33.0	56.9	18.8
Franklin County	3 086	23.1	38.7	16.7	–	21.4	10.8	35.6	53.6	18.3
Hinds County (pt.)	74 577	63.2	2.7	32.9	.1	1.1	9.3	37.4	53.3	6.4
Jefferson Davis County	4 787	14.9	48.9	22.9	1.1	12.2	11.4	35.2	53.5	24.0
Jones County (pt.)	15 383	52.7	17.1	23.8	.2	6.2	13.1	34.1	52.9	12.6
Lawrence County	4 506	13.4	29.4	33.8	.2	23.3	9.6	34.0	56.4	16.2
Lincoln County	11 089	30.0	27.0	30.7	.5	11.8	12.6	33.7	53.7	12.4
Marion County	9 110	31.0	36.7	20.8	.2	11.3	11.1	35.3	53.6	15.1
Pike County	13 408	42.3	18.9	30.8	.7	7.3	13.1	38.0	48.9	12.9
Simpson County	8 357	25.0	33.5	25.3	1.0	15.2	10.8	33.2	56.0	15.7
Walthall County	4 929	14.6	41.4	28.1	1.5	14.4	8.6	38.7	52.7	19.3
Wilkinson County	3 347	30.3	29.5	26.4	.2	13.6	18.7	36.2	45.1	18.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Brookhaven city	3 845	65.8	6.3	25.9	.3	1.6	18.4	39.2	42.4	11.9
Clinton city (pt.)	6 964	63.2	1.9	34.5	–	.4	2.4	29.5	68.1	2.5
Jackson city (pt.)	60 790	66.6	1.0	31.8	.1	.5	10.6	40.0	49.4	7.0
Laurel city (pt.)	7 200	76.1	.8	22.5	–	.7	19.8	37.0	43.2	12.8
McComb city	4 511	69.9	1.3	27.7	.1	1.0	16.8	42.5	40.7	10.5
Natchez city	7 660	77.2	.9	20.9	.1	.8	18.0	39.4	42.6	8.5
District 5	183 985	39.1	14.1	41.8	.5	4.5	8.7	34.7	56.6	10.5
COUNTY										
Forrest County	25 150	50.8	9.3	36.6	.7	2.7	11.0	39.6	49.5	11.1
George County	5 779	13.8	32.7	37.2	.6	15.7	7.1	30.7	62.2	15.5
Greene County	3 327	9.0	38.6	27.2	.6	24.6	12.0	29.6	58.4	23.2
Hancock County	11 817	20.0	18.1	57.0	.9	4.0	6.9	34.2	59.0	8.8
Harrison County	59 557	51.6	7.0	40.1	.1	1.2	9.3	37.8	52.9	8.4
Jackson County	40 454	37.6	11.6	48.0	.2	2.6	6.9	31.4	61.7	8.1
Lamar County	10 883	28.4	21.1	42.1	.7	7.7	6.1	29.1	64.8	11.0
Pearl River County	13 760	24.6	19.4	48.6	1.2	6.2	7.7	32.9	59.4	12.6
Perry County	3 802	15.7	32.7	31.5	.5	19.6	10.9	31.9	57.2	24.9
Stone County	3 685	31.6	26.0	28.3	2.7	11.3	10.7	31.3	57.9	16.9
Wayne County (pt.)	5 771	25.6	40.1	20.6	.3	13.4	13.8	32.1	54.2	18.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Biloxi city	16 644	61.9	1.9	36.0	.1	.1	12.4	43.7	43.9	9.2
Gautier city	3 489	6.4	8.9	83.2	–	1.5	6.9	31.2	61.9	5.5
Gulfport city	15 797	58.3	1.6	39.9	–	.3	12.0	42.5	45.5	8.5
Hattiesburg city	15 941	55.3	1.9	41.9	.3	.5	14.5	44.4	41.1	10.5
Long Beach city	5 602	64.9	1.2	33.7	–	.2	3.4	34.4	62.3	3.4
Moss Point city	5 982	59.2	5.3	33.8	.2	1.4	9.7	34.9	55.3	11.0
Ocean Springs city	5 517	43.7	2.7	53.1	.2	.3	5.9	30.5	63.6	3.6
Orange Grove COP	5 226	45.0	2.4	52.4	–	.1	3.8	31.9	64.3	7.9
Pascagoula city	9 774	57.7	1.8	40.0	.1	.5	11.8	37.0	51.2	9.9
Picayune city	3 892	54.2	2.2	43.0	–	.5	13.6	40.9	45.6	15.6

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
		Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged				Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
The State	**651 612**	**8.6**	**28.2**	**266 664**	**511**	**20.8**	**181 290**	**158**	**13.5**	**259 762**	**43.6**	**4.5**	**309**	**27.1**
District 1	144 276	9.7	26.6	55 213	477	20.5	37 008	148	13.0	42 601	44.4	4.8	277	25.3
COUNTY														
Alcorn County	9 420	8.4	27.4	3 259	459	19.3	3 126	147	13.1	3 029	39.5	6.7	240	26.7
Benton County	2 444	8.5	27.4	768	345	25.2	601	130	13.3	398	32.4	8.0	225	21.1
Calhoun County	4 576	6.0	32.3	1 547	345	19.3	1 387	135	13.0	1 086	38.5	3.7	234	22.7
Chickasaw County	5 086	5.5	31.8	1 392	398	20.2	1 501	147	12.4	1 394	33.3	6.3	230	24.7
Choctaw County	2 754	9.2	30.4	905	323	22.5	588	135	12.8	463	41.9	8.4	235	23.6
DeSoto County	18 931	14.9	14.2	12 220	620	21.3	2 804	187	12.2	4 342	50.2	5.0	430	27.3
Grenada County (pt.)	441	18.1	20.2	157	382	12.8	62	157	13.2	38	71.1	–	238	24.2
Itawamba County	6 392	8.3	32.8	1 873	382	19.8	1 854	141	12.4	1 105	35.4	12.5	249	20.8
Lafayette County	6 843	12.2	21.6	2 755	548	21.0	1 672	157	12.4	4 247	56.9	1.3	356	33.9
Lee County	16 882	12.1	24.4	7 688	556	18.8	4 232	156	12.9	7 568	48.8	2.3	319	23.7
Marshall County	8 011	9.4	22.2	2 570	434	22.5	1 983	161	13.8	2 066	35.3	7.4	241	25.4
Monroe County	10 412	8.6	32.1	3 747	428	19.0	3 054	149	14.4	2 936	42.3	8.5	258	25.9
Montgomery County (pt.)	1 036	5.8	33.8	267	503	21.6	334	170	16.5	330	41.8	1.5	226	28.1
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	723	9.1	37.5	188	449	26.6	148	138	13.0	109	49.5	9.2	229	25.9
Panola County (pt.)	4 844	11.0	24.2	1 508	463	18.9	1 248	154	13.1	1 206	35.7	5.0	282	22.3
Pontotoc County	6 716	8.3	27.8	2 154	437	19.3	1 467	139	13.1	1 630	47.1	6.1	255	24.1
Prentiss County	6 823	6.1	31.8	2 262	406	21.0	1 923	137	13.4	1 824	40.0	3.6	225	25.7
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	2 136	6.1	33.0	551	339	23.2	674	161	14.3	588	33.2	8.5	216	26.0
Tate County	5 310	8.5	26.3	1 815	546	20.4	1 245	178	13.7	1 714	41.5	6.3	293	26.3
Tippah County	5 687	9.2	28.6	1 801	359	20.6	1 546	142	12.4	1 471	43.8	5.8	241	22.7
Tishomingo County	5 603	9.3	34.6	1 431	426	20.6	1 922	133	12.5	1 456	40.5	3.9	212	21.8
Union County	6 547	7.8	32.0	2 240	452	21.1	1 768	133	12.6	1 820	44.5	2.9	248	22.1
Webster County	3 004	4.6	33.9	838	390	21.2	921	135	12.4	822	40.8	4.9	205	24.7
Yalobusha County	3 655	10.0	26.0	1 277	370	23.0	948	138	14.1	959	43.4	4.0	205	25.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Corinth city	3 166	8.1	33.6	1 285	482	19.3	1 533	150	13.4	1 915	39.6	5.8	220	28.3
Southaven city	4 883	11.6	17.5	4 143	594	17.3	556	188	13.2	1 232	56.6	–	510	28.4
Tupelo city	7 149	13.1	25.7	4 323	614	18.1	2 126	168	12.6	4 556	46.5	1.7	337	22.8
District 2	109 610	7.4	33.0	45 775	464	22.0	36 162	167	15.0	60 472	32.8	6.7	267	30.2
COUNTY														
Attala County (pt.)	1 789	6.5	31.7	507	374	22.7	499	131	15.8	488	26.0	2.3	205	28.1
Bolivar County	7 895	6.6	33.8	3 630	435	21.0	2 731	174	15.5	5 397	35.2	4.4	258	31.5
Carroll County	2 699	8.2	28.8	698	372	23.5	628	156	15.6	653	32.8	8.6	224	23.4
Claiborne County	2 481	5.8	34.8	726	373	22.6	870	165	17.8	861	24.0	8.0	240	28.6
Coahoma County	5 966	6.7	35.8	2 681	440	21.3	2 433	160	15.5	4 564	34.1	7.2	247	30.0
Grenada County (pt.)	4 956	8.5	30.9	2 132	506	19.4	1 732	177	13.4	2 266	43.6	6.7	297	24.9
Hinds County (pt.)	11 178	4.8	34.3	5 957	545	25.0	2 991	174	16.5	5 268	28.1	6.3	283	31.3
Holmes County	5 044	8.7	35.4	1 350	405	29.6	1 859	151	16.1	2 095	26.5	9.3	206	35.0+
Humphreys County	2 304	4.7	35.6	870	429	24.8	806	167	16.2	1 622	31.3	10.9	235	31.2
Issaquena County	427	4.7	30.0	93	385	17.5	114	152	16.1	206	31.1	14.6	213	27.4
Jefferson County	2 186	8.1	30.0	623	345	27.9	588	156	14.6	628	25.0	12.9	204	35.0+
Leake County (pt.)	1 253	8.5	30.8	434	378	20.6	355	162	15.1	267	24.3	6.4	168	32.1
Leflore County	6 674	8.2	30.7	3 169	472	21.7	2 262	175	13.0	6 075	33.5	7.5	245	30.0
Madison County (pt.)	6 067	6.4	33.3	2 347	432	24.4	1 926	166	15.8	2 623	28.5	5.5	267	35.0+
Montgomery County (pt.)	2 326	11.2	39.9	779	396	23.8	851	160	16.1	840	43.8	5.8	224	27.0
Panola County (pt.)	2 868	10.4	28.1	719	362	24.9	889	150	15.2	1 212	29.3	8.1	211	27.4
Quitman County	2 407	8.2	35.7	916	366	21.8	932	154	15.4	1 114	22.9	7.1	228	29.3
Sharkey County	1 276	6.6	26.2	522	366	22.0	389	173	14.5	808	27.1	13.2	223	28.4
Sunflower County	5 798	6.2	37.1	2 598	411	22.1	2 154	173	15.6	3 852	28.3	7.6	253	29.4
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	1 364	7.6	30.0	400	341	24.8	474	165	14.9	946	18.2	15.2	174	26.9
Tunica County	1 359	11.2	30.4	484	355	26.5	429	183	14.3	1 167	37.9	4.4	222	35.0+
Warren County	11 986	8.8	27.0	5 505	563	18.7	3 628	171	13.4	5 421	40.0	4.4	332	28.5
Washington County	13 464	7.5	35.8	6 562	489	20.6	4 835	172	15.2	9 129	36.3	4.8	318	31.3
Yazoo County	5 843	7.9	33.5	2 073	434	21.1	1 787	164	14.8	2 970	28.9	8.8	234	30.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Cantan city	2 185	7.2	45.4	1 078	449	24.5	934	174	14.4	1 213	31.6	5.4	285	34.1
Clarksdale city	3 812	6.1	38.7	1 915	452	20.3	1 623	162	15.4	2 947	40.2	5.6	253	31.1
Cleveland city	3 009	7.3	30.6	1 730	484	20.0	973	189	14.5	1 873	46.6	1.9	320	29.3
Clinton city (pt.)	346	8.7	17.6	227	580	21.8	81	184	20.5	179	30.2	–	271	29.9
Greenville city	8 936	7.1	37.3	4 947	505	21.1	3 260	172	15.0	6 386	36.9	2.9	332	32.3
Greenwood city	3 430	7.5	37.3	1 625	520	20.9	1 435	183	13.4	3 605	33.7	8.1	245	32.5
Grenada city	2 468	8.6	38.2	1 131	526	19.2	1 135	170	14.1	1 589	39.1	6.9	283	25.3
Indianola city	2 361	6.7	41.2	1 231	468	21.8	970	171	15.8	1 388	29.5	6.5	283	30.2
Jackson city (pt.)	6 949	3.6	37.5	4 695	555	25.8	1 843	181	18.3	4 046	28.6	5.4	292	32.4
Vicksburg city	4 592	6.0	41.5	2 078	510	21.8	2 143	176	14.1	3 676	37.4	4.5	320	30.0
Yazoo City city	2 563	8.6	37.3	1 203	419	22.3	1 071	154	14.6	1 763	32.2	6.1	240	33.6
District 3	136 649	9.3	26.0	54 296	527	20.0	33 345	149	13.1	48 020	47.6	3.9	324	25.1
COUNTY														
Attala County (pt.)	3 643	7.3	35.8	1 062	411	21.6	1 281	144	13.3	1 025	33.5	5.9	238	25.3
Clarke County	5 297	8.6	27.1	1 793	401	21.1	1 254	139	13.4	1 037	34.7	5.0	249	19.8
Clay County	5 396	6.8	28.9	2 384	395	20.4	1 422	153	12.6	1 855	40.2	4.0	262	26.7
Jasper County	5 259	7.6	33.4	1 168	363	22.4	1 324	133	13.7	697	37.0	10.9	193	27.0
Jones County (pt.)	5 927	6.8	27.2	1 790	505	19.5	1 504	158	13.7	1 196	47.3	2.9	311	25.3
Kemper County	2 916	9.3	30.0	872	331	22.9	518	139	13.1	710	26.2	10.3	201	25.0
Lauderdale County	18 750	8.6	28.3	7 371	510	19.1	5 737	144	12.8	9 482	46.6	4.1	297	25.4
Leake County (pt.)	4 500	7.0	28.2	1 258	387	22.6	1 185	133	12.7	768	41.5	7.9	226	24.9
Lowndes County	13 611	10.3	25.9	6 679	545	18.9	3 725	154	13.2	7 791	48.1	3.2	322	24.5
Madison County (pt.)	6 304	18.1	7.7	4 592	828	20.9	748	206	14.5	4 282	62.7	.3	495	21.9

Table 31. **Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
		Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged				Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
District 3—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Neshoba County	7 083	8.7	31.0	2 037	364	19.8	2 039	138	13.3	1 765	43.9	5.6	216	22.9
Newton County	5 998	8.3	31.1	1 677	420	20.6	1 508	140	12.1	1 360	46.0	8.2	204	23.8
Noxubee County	3 236	6.5	34.6	749	330	21.8	947	139	14.1	904	28.9	16.7	175	25.4
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	6 892	11.5	22.4	3 190	531	18.1	1 565	162	13.5	5 192	49.5	1.8	332	33.9
Rankin County	23 697	11.2	16.3	12 371	681	19.4	4 283	175	13.2	6 161	53.6	1.7	423	24.7
Scott County	6 866	7.5	32.3	1 911	431	21.5	1 845	143	13.7	1 645	53.8	4.9	270	26.5
Smith County	4 524	7.8	29.2	1 032	387	21.8	807	145	12.9	752	35.2	10.2	227	26.9
Wayne County (pt.)	990	8.2	35.3	192	339	30.6	173	130	12.4	97	37.1	–	214	13.3
Winston County	5 760	5.8	33.3	2 168	374	21.0	1 480	149	12.9	1 301	38.4	7.3	256	28.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brandon city	3 065	13.1	6.8	2 325	754	16.9	388	191	13.2	810	56.9	1.5	428	26.9
Columbus city	4 821	6.0	40.9	2 282	493	18.4	2 200	152	13.3	4 316	42.7	3.2	328	26.4
Jackson city (pt.)	32	–	21.9	2	350	27.5	26	100–	35.0+	30	–	–	250	12.4
Laurel city (pt.)	58	13.8	–	32	589	16.0	26	325	21.9	9	100.0	–	675	10.0
Meridian city	9 328	6.9	36.5	4 468	505	18.3	3 998	145	12.9	6 842	45.6	4.3	284	26.5
Pearl city	4 979	9.5	25.9	3 227	576	18.9	1 048	172	13.4	2 172	56.3	.5	424	23.8
Ridgeland city	1 962	16.1	9.5	1 573	723	19.7	192	178	15.5	3 681	64.4	.3	488	21.6
Starkville city	3 149	11.4	23.8	1 860	590	17.5	848	170	12.2	4 180	51.8	1.4	332	34.9
District 4	132 355	7.9	30.6	53 944	552	21.6	38 625	168	13.8	53 406	42.8	4.6	344	27.9
COUNTY														
Adams County	9 476	6.9	33.9	3 613	521	21.7	3 777	174	14.9	3 786	43.9	4.6	282	29.0
Amite County	4 152	6.5	35.0	781	418	22.9	1 134	138	14.3	678	27.0	15.0	198	20.9
Copiah County	7 413	7.6	32.9	2 026	434	22.7	2 416	158	14.8	1 891	36.0	6.7	243	28.8
Covington County	4 942	7.5	26.1	1 354	385	23.5	1 105	148	13.7	844	39.9	9.1	227	25.1
Franklin County	2 623	6.8	32.7	593	372	22.8	851	138	13.4	463	24.2	13.4	201	27.7
Hinds County (pt.)	44 874	8.3	27.4	27 941	655	20.7	12 296	193	13.2	29 703	46.0	3.6	403	28.2
Jefferson Davis County	4 051	7.1	29.7	1 421	366	22.7	912	153	13.7	736	45.4	5.7	238	33.5
Jones County (pt.)	11 263	7.4	34.4	3 443	471	20.7	3 965	159	13.2	4 120	39.1	4.0	252	25.7
Lawrence County	3 891	6.0	27.3	1 559	344	23.4	796	156	15.2	615	41.6	2.6	244	24.5
Lincoln County	8 715	8.8	33.5	2 463	499	21.8	2 365	161	14.7	2 374	38.5	4.4	259	29.8
Marion County	7 246	7.9	29.7	2 104	450	25.2	2 154	138	12.6	1 864	48.9	2.1	250	24.4
Pike County	10 031	7.7	33.3	3 089	452	23.5	3 515	161	14.5	3 377	34.7	5.9	243	28.5
Simpson County	6 770	9.7	29.0	2 027	448	22.3	1 452	150	12.6	1 587	34.2	7.6	246	27.4
Walthall County	4 156	9.8	34.5	820	431	30.3	917	152	15.9	773	44.2	6.5	223	27.3
Wilkinson County	2 752	5.8	33.9	710	353	25.7	970	158	19.0	595	28.2	15.6	207	24.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brookhaven city	2 461	6.7	41.7	919	525	20.4	1 196	178	14.3	1 384	35.8	1.2	273	31.1
Clinton city (pt.)	4 766	12.3	12.5	3 537	729	17.8	763	182	11.8	2 198	53.1	.5	444	24.9
Jackson city (pt.)	34 193	7.6	31.4	21 673	632	21.0	10 317	195	13.4	26 597	45.6	3.8	400	28.4
Laurel city (pt.)	4 364	6.5	43.4	1 807	498	20.3	2 211	165	13.7	2 836	38.0	2.1	255	27.4
McComb city	2 777	6.1	36.5	1 009	477	22.1	1 466	172	13.6	1 734	32.8	6.7	234	27.9
Natchez city	4 777	6.0	39.5	2 060	561	21.0	2 286	181	15.6	2 883	44.0	4.0	277	28.2
District 5	128 722	8.4	25.7	57 436	533	20.4	36 150	158	12.8	55 263	52.2	2.3	329	26.3
COUNTY														
Forrest County	15 324	7.4	31.6	6 541	520	21.4	5 302	150	12.8	9 826	57.0	2.1	299	28.2
George County	4 983	10.1	25.2	1 424	419	20.3	1 134	145	13.3	796	50.6	6.5	264	26.9
Greene County	2 873	8.5	30.4	719	361	21.9	589	138	13.8	454	45.8	2.6	228	26.2
Hancock County	9 339	9.2	19.3	3 774	511	21.1	3 133	163	13.0	2 478	51.1	1.5	331	27.1
Harrison County	36 554	8.1	27.8	18 113	564	20.9	11 021	160	12.4	23 003	52.2	2.1	345	25.5
Jackson County	29 738	7.0	23.8	16 329	551	18.9	7 958	180	13.0	10 716	49.5	2.1	348	25.4
Lamar County	8 192	11.6	19.5	3 566	580	19.1	1 675	152	12.5	2 691	57.4	1.8	333	26.2
Pearl River County	10 888	9.2	23.8	3 904	479	20.8	2 727	148	13.0	2 872	49.5	3.1	290	28.0
Perry County	3 137	15.8	25.4	813	385	21.3	669	128	12.9	665	41.7	8.6	227	28.2
Stone County	2 941	7.8	28.5	969	390	20.7	727	131	13.1	744	44.0	2.0	263	32.0
Wayne County (pt.)	4 753	7.6	26.9	1 284	426	26.1	1 215	136	12.9	1 018	48.5	5.1	221	29.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Biloxi city	7 279	7.6	34.4	3 432	552	18.5	2 946	154	12.2	9 365	53.1	1.9	331	24.9
Gautier city	2 388	8.9	10.8	1 576	582	20.0	377	220	11.8	1 101	56.1	.8	377	25.7
Gulfport city	8 957	5.7	38.7	4 534	538	21.5	3 464	162	12.4	6 840	50.0	3.2	343	25.9
Hattiesburg city	7 383	7.7	37.3	3 594	547	20.3	3 127	148	12.9	8 558	59.2	1.4	304	28.9
Long Beach city	3 801	8.2	24.1	2 679	622	18.5	852	181	12.4	1 801	57.6	.4	384	24.6
Moss Point city	4 630	3.2	38.2	2 374	494	21.3	1 913	194	14.3	1 352	40.2	4.1	300	28.6
Ocean Springs city	3 688	9.4	19.6	2 671	618	19.2	713	174	12.7	1 829	50.6	.9	384	22.7
Orange Grove COP	3 641	13.5	9.9	2 579	565	22.3	517	182	12.0	1 585	58.0	–	431	28.4
Pascagoula city	5 794	4.6	36.5	3 449	541	16.5	2 051	183	13.1	3 980	46.7	1.9	333	25.7
Picayune city	2 560	5.7	31.4	1 465	481	20.8	821	149	14.7	1 332	54.2	3.8	273	30.7

Table 32. Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder							
							Vehicles available		Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter paying cash rent, median gross rent (dollars)
	Total	Occupied	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	None	1 or more	With a mortgage	Not mortgaged	
District 3	201 895	184 669	1 397	834	563	103	278	1 119	300–	110	200–
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas	1 051	974	922	626	296	48	180	742	300–	100–	201
Mississippi Choctaw Reservation and Trust Lands, MS	1 051	974	922	626	296	48	180	742	300–	100–	201

Table 33. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Stote Congressional District County Ploce and [In Selected Stotes] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollors) — Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
				Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State	**2 573 216**	**15.5**	**24**	**20 039**	**20 233**	**24 314**	**24 581**	**8 917**	**9 156**
District 1	514 548	16.7	47	20 674	21 061	25 209	25 615	7 702	8 106
COUNTY									
Alcorn County	31 722	14.5	180	17 591	19 486	22 648	24 922	6 372	7 527
Benton County	8 046	21.1	206	14 522	17 351	17 764	19 710	5 406	7 171
Calhoun County	14 908	32.9	145	17 420	18 956	22 446	23 679	6 372	7 436
Chickasaw County	18 085	15.5	264	17 351	19 193	21 153	23 832	6 636	8 430
Choctaw County	9 071	23.3	244	16 230	18 425	20 204	21 930	6 006	7 800
DeSoto County	67 910	13.5	159	31 087	32 425	33 957	35 577	12 495	14 841
Grenado County (pt.)	1 264	15.0	796	18 766	25 285	21 363	30 128	5 132	18 002
Itawamba County	20 017	18.1	186	19 972	21 563	23 657	25 340	6 269	7 900
Lafayette County	31 826	14.0	220	17 351	18 997	22 334	25 264	7 751	9 555
Lee County	65 581	14.7	185	23 819	25 372	28 599	30 000	9 634	11 116
Marshall County	30 361	14.6	170	17 503	19 481	20 612	22 497	6 454	8 237
Monroe County	36 582	16.3	156	19 234	20 771	23 374	25 460	7 418	8 950
Montgomery County (pt.)	3 481	13.9	470	12 581	18 838	16 050	23 397	5 130	9 568
Okitibbeha County (pt.)	2 164	24.3	418	14 310	19 401	19 969	24 064	5 861	10 480
Panola County (pt.)	17 270	18.1	212	19 775	21 896	23 610	25 829	6 982	9 585
Pontotoc County	22 237	16.4	185	19 203	21 130	23 436	25 594	6 867	8 763
Prentiss County	23 278	15.1	244	16 788	18 689	21 158	22 885	5 443	6 498
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	7 767	16.4	325	13 579	16 301	17 206	21 166	4 496	6 156
Tate County	21 432	16.6	215	21 363	23 469	24 958	27 326	7 483	10 257
Tippah County	19 523	18.0	202	17 116	19 132	21 467	23 718	5 936	7 740
Tishomingo County	17 683	21.0	177	16 682	18 312	21 106	22 392	5 960	7 287
Union County	22 085	17.2	214	20 208	22 047	25 292	26 729	6 393	7 640
Webster County	10 222	28.0	221	16 225	18 165	21 550	23 681	5 243	6 270
Yalobusha County	12 033	20.7	227	15 039	16 730	20 106	21 789	6 367	7 872
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Corinth city	11 820	13.1	391	13 983	16 328	19 081	22 322	6 899	8 722
Southaven city	17 949	14.0	315	34 881	38 086	37 498	40 647	16 373	20 583
Tupelo city	30 685	11.9	371	26 790	29 059	32 301	35 894	12 078	15 191
District 2	514 845	17.7	45	15 334	15 726	18 960	19 512	6 638	6 948
COUNTY									
Attala County (pt.)	6 678	16.1	273	11 182	14 617	14 661	18 199	3 981	5 651
Bolivar County	41 875	21.6	123	13 503	14 538	16 175	17 587	5 964	6 863
Carroll County	9 237	22.0	285	15 156	18 013	18 870	21 897	5 661	7 988
Claiborne County	11 370	19.5	212	11 899	13 959	14 733	17 387	4 793	7 089
Coahoma County	31 665	17.4	174	12 997	14 563	15 998	18 060	5 531	6 847
Grenado County (pt.)	20 291	13.5	265	18 625	21 304	23 636	26 423	7 295	10 164
Hinds County (pt.)	51 123	14.9	135	16 383	17 804	20 357	21 949	6 310	7 389
Holmes County	21 604	21.5	191	9 203	10 427	11 529	12 932	4 938	5 579
Humphreys County	12 134	20.3	301	11 610	13 698	14 131	16 543	5 588	6 987
Issaquena County	1 909	44.3	279	11 927	14 126	13 161	15 517	5 580	9 606
Jefferson County	8 653	20.0	223	9 170	11 528	12 236	14 769	4 628	5 624
Leake County (pt.)	4 443	14.6	340	10 760	14 581	13 472	16 997	3 431	5 413
Leflore County	37 341	14.1	229	14 497	16 138	18 792	21 106	6 786	8 298
Madison County (pt.)	27 538	15.7	205	14 055	15 788	16 341	18 150	6 444	8 113
Montgomery County (pt.)	8 907	18.2	258	14 048	16 508	18 488	21 781	5 641	7 151
Panola County (pt.)	12 726	27.2	165	12 882	14 402	15 837	17 619	5 228	6 058
Quitman County	10 490	32.8	169	12 821	14 640	16 314	18 215	4 778	5 690
Sharkey County	7 066	32.1	214	12 219	14 500	14 540	16 894	5 999	7 242
Sunflower County	32 867	18.8	162	13 728	15 178	16 718	18 919	6 116	7 381
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	7 443	28.5	233	11 133	13 106	13 960	15 999	5 482	6 648
Tunica County	8 164	20.3	388	10 022	11 909	11 011	13 258	6 140	8 274
Warren County	47 880	13.1	200	21 976	23 903	27 410	30 666	9 477	12 141
Washington County	67 935	14.9	151	16 855	18 269	21 421	23 241	6 871	7 946
Yazoo County	25 506	15.3	237	13 329	15 139	16 605	19 071	5 865	7 123
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Canton city	10 062	13.4	298	15 271	18 008	17 763	19 795	7 657	11 538
Clarksdale city	19 717	12.6	257	13 650	16 007	17 622	21 414	5 401	7 482
Cleveland city	15 384	11.8	323	18 030	22 156	23 275	26 984	7 972	11 234
Clinton city (pt.)	1 595	12.2	1 362	15 332	28 983	19 145	37 161	2 845	8 021
Greenville city	45 226	13.8	201	17 141	19 126	21 966	24 171	7 206	8 694
Greenwood city	18 906	11.8	410	14 613	17 361	19 552	23 136	7 361	10 077
Grenada city	10 864	13.8	351	16 643	19 080	20 583	25 571	7 354	11 033
Indianola city	11 809	10.6	442	13 765	17 986	16 859	22 245	5 939	10 388
Jackson city (pt.)	34 454	11.8	163	15 893	17 940	19 369	21 966	6 304	7 740
Vicksburg city	20 908	14.3	266	16 271	18 323	19 779	22 779	8 378	11 610
Yazoo City city	12 427	14.9	332	11 571	13 828	13 864	16 600	6 050	8 239
District 3	515 314	15.5	54	21 409	21 842	26 130	26 662	9 580	10 195
COUNTY									
Attala County (pt.)	11 803	17.3	295	15 446	17 130	18 817	21 227	6 194	8 229
Clarke County	17 313	20.1	195	18 045	20 067	22 449	25 123	6 931	8 833
Clay County	21 120	13.7	304	17 374	19 307	20 784	23 775	7 317	9 985
Jasper County	17 114	22.0	172	15 103	17 157	19 098	21 106	5 708	6 775
Jones County (pt.)	19 872	15.4	236	19 832	21 619	22 554	25 209	6 646	8 232
Kemper County	10 356	19.5	257	13 297	15 371	16 941	19 442	5 070	6 365
Lauderdale County	75 555	13.0	171	19 777	21 084	24 705	26 293	9 365	10 868
Leake County (pt.)	13 993	16.0	216	15 906	18 029	19 072	21 091	5 767	7 496
Lawndes County	59 308	13.7	172	22 191	23 919	27 008	28 898	10 632	12 611
Madisan County (pt.)	26 256	11.1	382	35 236	38 102	42 906	45 942	23 151	25 852
Neshaba County	24 800	15.2	204	17 353	19 148	21 073	22 980	6 311	8 092
Newton County	20 291	19.8	219	18 379	20 177	21 800	23 874	7 111	8 750
Noxubee County	12 604	26.5	186	13 196	15 161	16 178	18 162	5 686	7 441
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	36 211	13.0	219	17 488	19 839	26 565	30 137	7 325	8 958
Rankin County	87 161	14.5	143	31 046	32 290	35 367	36 674	13 770	15 551

Table 33. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons			Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
				Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)—Standard error	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 3—Con.									
COUNTY—Con.									
Scott County	24 137	15.1	225	16 197	18 112	20 294	22 142	5 614	7 029
Smith County	14 798	23.5	199	18 069	20 134	21 826	23 944	5 881	7 489
Wayne County (pt.)	3 189	16.1	346	12 742	16 675	14 227	19 115	5 562	8 333
Winston County	19 433	17.0	238	17 341	19 317	21 899	24 391	6 615	8 355
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Brandon city	11 077	10.6	524	38 382	43 474	42 813	49 449	12 285	19 710
Columbus city	23 799	12.5	291	17 934	20 128	22 395	25 781	9 865	12 557
Jackson city (pt.)	731	10.8	613	3 992	38 263	2 873	43 254	–	27 500
Laurel city (pt.)	246	11.4	1 851	18 362	50 188	14 901	51 309	–	20 000
Meridian city	41 036	12.9	254	17 214	18 808	22 092	24 447	9 108	10 894
Pearl city	19 588	11.9	261	28 164	30 849	32 230	35 567	12 823	15 371
Ridgeland city	11 714	10.5	475	30 800	33 157	37 663	41 782	22 828	25 613
Starkville city	18 458	13.1	323	15 296	18 272	25 737	30 742	7 103	8 817
District 4	513 853	14.5	62	20 017	20 451	24 169	24 814	10 081	10 642
COUNTY									
Adams County	35 356	13.9	229	16 414	18 093	20 321	22 143	7 350	9 240
Amite County	13 328	22.3	238	14 836	16 480	17 746	20 469	5 521	7 146
Copiah County	27 592	16.2	182	15 750	17 417	20 025	21 784	7 012	9 094
Covington County	16 527	16.3	231	16 451	18 730	20 046	21 742	6 082	7 534
Franklin County	8 377	23.3	267	13 206	15 481	17 378	20 441	5 537	6 875
Hinds County (pt.)	203 318	11.9	132	25 889	26 830	31 697	32 929	15 434	16 405
Jefferson Davis County	14 051	17.6	230	14 481	16 392	17 426	20 551	5 150	6 662
Jones County (pt.)	42 159	13.2	201	17 493	19 165	21 319	23 012	7 389	8 802
Lawrence County	12 458	21.5	226	16 577	18 341	19 762	22 909	6 115	8 109
Lincoln County	30 278	11.8	240	17 235	19 250	21 045	23 269	6 686	8 209
Marion County	25 544	14.0	203	15 303	16 865	18 652	20 689	6 653	8 152
Pike County	36 882	17.2	172	14 518	15 848	18 622	20 558	7 057	8 101
Simpson County	23 953	17.8	178	18 283	19 823	21 856	23 718	6 199	7 704
Walthall County	14 352	16.5	249	13 214	15 071	15 618	17 921	6 611	8 169
Wilkinson County	9 678	26.8	201	11 274	12 567	13 407	15 250	4 789	6 005
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Brookhaven city	10 243	10.3	559	15 524	19 185	17 993	23 141	7 574	11 137
Clinton city (pt.)	20 252	11.9	360	35 970	39 430	41 449	44 823	19 826	21 959
Jackson city (pt.)	161 452	11.6	157	23 883	24 983	29 421	30 697	15 098	16 141
Laurel city (pt.)	18 581	11.7	389	15 574	18 095	19 470	22 028	7 357	9 606
McComb city	11 591	13.5	330	13 418	15 846	16 417	20 261	8 053	10 786
Natchez city	19 460	14.5	341	15 465	18 088	20 556	24 147	7 429	9 890
District 5	514 656	13.2	57	21 473	21 931	25 452	26 019	10 634	11 220
COUNTY									
Forrest County	68 314	13.1	168	17 342	18 670	22 058	23 884	8 842	10 309
George County	16 673	12.0	233	17 014	19 973	20 024	23 305	6 949	9 679
Greene County	10 220	21.5	196	16 706	19 437	19 626	21 981	5 255	7 357
Hancock County	31 760	11.2	257	19 410	21 915	23 124	25 896	10 121	12 500
Harrison County	165 365	12.1	104	21 787	22 538	25 547	26 569	12 247	13 508
Jackson County	115 243	12.7	127	25 912	26 976	29 330	30 573	12 119	14 258
Lamar County	30 424	18.2	211	22 355	24 188	26 368	28 835	8 072	10 170
Pearl River County	38 714	12.3	210	18 964	21 062	22 873	24 972	7 643	9 444
Perry County	10 865	23.0	228	15 282	17 178	18 168	20 545	5 591	6 786
Stone County	10 750	13.1	374	17 417	20 673	21 412	25 738	5 971	8 651
Wayne County (pt.)	16 328	14.9	245	15 325	17 514	18 289	20 958	6 173	8 012
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Biloxi city	46 319	13.0	177	19 137	20 485	22 094	24 182	11 523	13 620
Gautier city	10 088	11.5	440	26 173	30 229	27 309	32 819	16 506	24 536
Gulfport city	40 775	12.4	232	20 436	21 911	24 302	26 553	12 668	14 528
Hattiesburg city	41 882	13.5	238	14 845	16 303	19 680	22 327	9 394	10 919
Long Beach city	15 804	11.7	376	28 931	32 146	32 081	36 009	13 133	19 092
Moss Point city	17 837	14.3	277	19 943	22 462	23 270	25 962	7 547	9 993
Ocean Springs city	14 658	11.5	387	29 477	33 088	35 137	39 117	14 693	19 063
Orange Grove CDP	15 676	11.3	323	25 789	28 309	27 031	29 960	15 516	20 161
Pascagoula city	25 899	13.7	277	23 078	26 047	28 143	31 376	11 273	14 156
Picayune city	10 633	12.7	380	15 758	19 712	20 340	25 007	7 260	10 390

Table 34. **Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
			With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State	**1 010 423**	**15.7**	**508**	**514**	**158**	**159**	**20.7**	**21.0**	**13.4**	**13.6**	**307**	**310**	**26.9**	**27.3**
District 1	203 963	17.0	473	482	147	150	20.3	20.7	12.8	13.3	273	280	24.9	25.8
COUNTY														
Alcorn County	13 704	14.8	441	476	142	153	18.0	20.6	12.1	14.0	229	252	25.3	28.0
Benton County	3 379	21.5	323	368	122	138	22.5	27.3	11.6	15.0	182	256	16.3	25.9
Calhoun County	6 260	33.1	333	357	131	139	18.2	20.5	12.2	13.9	226	241	21.2	24.1
Chickasaw County	6 997	16.2	377	429	139	156	18.2	22.1	11.2	13.6	218	241	22.7	27.5
Choctaw County	3 539	25.0	303	342	127	143	20.2	24.8	11.3	14.3	214	256	19.4	30.3
OeSota County	24 472	13.5	607	633	179	194	20.8	21.9	11.2	13.1	414	447	26.2	28.4
Grenada County (pt.)	657	12.6	326	489	123	228	8.3	17.3	5.9	20.5	120	523	20.7	86.6
Itawamba County	8 116	18.4	367	397	135	148	18.2	21.1	11.4	13.4	234	266	18.3	23.0
Lafayette County	12 478	13.8	513	584	148	167	19.7	22.2	11.1	13.6	343	367	31.6	37.4
Lee County	25 971	14.8	541	571	150	162	18.0	19.7	12.1	13.7	313	326	23.0	24.5
Marshall County	10 984	15.1	410	458	152	169	20.8	24.2	12.6	15.0	229	255	23.6	27.8
Monroe County	14 285	16.3	415	441	144	155	17.8	20.1	13.4	15.3	247	268	23.9	28.2
Montgomery County (pt.)	1 493	13.1	398	569	151	189	17.7	24.1	12.7	20.6	182	262	24.5	34.8
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	924	25.5	402	496	123	154	21.8	31.4	10.0	16.0	158	282	16.3	29.5
Panola County (pt.)	6 952	17.9	442	484	146	163	17.2	20.7	11.8	14.4	265	300	20.3	24.4
Pontotoc County	9 001	16.9	418	455	133	145	17.8	20.7	11.8	14.3	237	272	21.9	26.4
Prentiss County	9 155	15.4	387	429	131	143	19.5	22.3	12.2	14.6	215	234	23.8	27.4
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	2 977	16.3	305	374	150	173	19.3	29.3	12.2	16.3	190	238	18.6	32.4
Tate County	7 474	16.6	514	578	166	189	18.7	21.7	12.3	15.2	275	315	23.6	29.1
Tippah County	7 846	18.6	342	377	136	148	19.3	21.8	11.3	13.5	230	253	21.0	24.5
Tishamingo County	8 455	20.5	411	441	128	137	19.0	21.8	11.6	13.5	196	227	19.6	24.1
Union County	9 104	17.3	428	476	127	139	20.2	22.0	11.6	13.7	235	261	20.5	23.7
Webster County	4 326	28.4	368	413	130	141	19.5	22.7	11.3	13.5	191	224	22.4	27.5
Yalobusha County	5 414	20.3	353	388	130	145	21.3	24.7	12.6	15.6	190	221	23.9	27.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Corinth city	5 732	13.3	439	519	142	159	17.1	21.6	12.0	14.8	204	236	26.7	29.9
Southaven city	6 312	14.3	571	616	174	203	16.2	18.4	10.9	15.5	484	535	26.1	30.7
Tupelo city	12 335	11.7	589	638	160	176	16.8	19.3	11.3	13.8	328	347	21.7	23.9
District 2	186 579	17.9	459	469	166	169	21.7	22.3	14.8	15.3	265	270	29.8	30.7
COUNTY														
Attala County (pt.)	2 473	16.0	339	411	120	141	18.5	28.2	13.1	18.6	177	257	22.0	37.3
Bolivar County	14 514	21.8	417	452	168	180	20.1	21.9	14.5	16.4	249	267	30.0	32.9
Carroll County	3 948	21.9	344	400	144	170	21.6	25.4	13.7	17.6	206	241	19.2	26.8
Claiborne County	4 099	22.3	348	398	157	173	20.8	24.4	15.9	19.7	221	257	25.6	31.5
Coahoma County	11 495	17.2	418	463	153	168	20.1	22.6	14.3	16.6	237	259	28.6	31.4
Grenada County (pt.)	8 055	13.7	482	534	169	186	17.6	21.1	12.0	14.7	281	310	23.2	27.4
Hinds County (pt.)	17 672	15.2	526	565	168	181	24.1	26.1	15.4	17.7	272	294	29.6	33.2
Holmes County	7 972	21.1	385	426	144	158	27.7	32.8	14.9	17.4	196	215	32.4	42.1
Humphreys County	4 231	20.8	393	465	159	175	21.1	26.8	14.4	18.1	222	248	28.4	36.1
Issaquena County	698	43.8	348	461	141	168	14.1	20.9	13.2	18.9	164	273	25.2	29.5
Jefferson County	3 167	19.8	312	379	141	173	24.7	31.4	12.5	16.7	179	222	31.6	46.4
Leake County (pt.)	1 745	14.7	333	439	139	188	16.6	26.4	11.8	18.3	139	215	27.0	48.7
Leflore County	13 799	13.7	452	492	166	183	20.5	22.9	11.9	14.2	237	253	28.5	31.7
Madison County (pt.)	9 217	16.2	406	458	158	174	23.2	25.8	14.4	17.1	255	279	33.0	41.2
Montgomery County (pt.)	3 494	18.8	373	431	151	169	20.3	26.8	14.2	18.0	208	240	24.0	29.5
Panola County (pt.)	4 530	27.0	340	385	143	160	22.5	27.7	13.8	16.6	197	225	25.4	29.5
Quitman County	3 880	33.6	346	385	148	162	20.5	23.1	14.3	16.6	217	240	27.2	31.6
Sharkey County	2 290	33.0	349	383	161	186	20.3	23.7	12.7	16.2	210	236	24.5	32.3
Sunflower County	10 167	20.2	391	432	167	179	21.0	23.1	14.5	16.7	243	263	28.1	30.8
Tallahatchie County (pt.)	2 515	29.1	318	364	154	175	22.0	30.6	13.1	16.7	161	186	24.7	28.9
Tunica County	2 990	20.7	329	381	165	201	23.0	30.2	12.0	16.6	209	236	33.7	46.9
Warren County	19 512	13.4	545	580	166	177	17.6	19.7	12.5	14.4	321	342	27.1	29.9
Washington County	24 567	15.1	475	504	167	177	19.8	21.4	14.3	16.0	311	326	29.9	32.7
Yazoo County	9 549	15.8	411	457	154	174	19.4	22.7	13.4	16.1	222	246	28.5	33.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Canton city	3 592	14.1	416	481	161	187	22.7	26.8	12.5	16.4	262	307	30.7	40.8
Clarksdale city	7 210	12.6	424	481	151	174	18.3	22.2	13.7	17.1	239	271	29.3	32.8
Cleveland city	5 138	11.7	446	524	170	205	17.9	21.5	12.4	16.6	302	338	26.4	33.1
Clinton city (pt.)	564	12.2	501	795	110	232	15.9	28.8	10.9	24.5	166	335	26.5	54.1
Greenville city	16 492	14.1	487	526	165	178	20.3	22.0	14.0	16.1	323	340	30.5	34.1
Greenwood city	7 597	11.4	485	561	169	196	18.7	22.9	11.8	15.0	236	256	29.4	36.1
Grenada city	4 382	14.2	491	560	160	181	16.9	21.4	12.4	15.8	269	298	23.2	28.2
Indianola city	3 883	10.6	417	514	160	183	19.7	23.7	13.3	18.2	260	305	27.7	33.5
Jackson city (pt.)	11 716	12.0	532	579	171	190	24.6	27.1	16.4	20.3	278	307	30.1	34.7
Vicksburg city	9 250	14.6	484	533	170	182	20.4	23.3	12.9	15.3	309	331	28.2	32.6
Yazoo City city	4 649	15.4	390	451	143	166	19.9	24.7	12.9	16.3	225	254	29.3	39.9
District 3	201 965	15.6	520	533	147	151	19.7	20.3	12.9	13.4	320	328	24.7	25.6
COUNTY														
Attala County (pt.)	5 201	17.5	384	441	137	152	20.2	23.0	11.9	14.6	217	258	23.2	27.7
Clarke County	7 065	20.4	385	419	133	146	19.8	22.4	12.2	14.6	231	263	17.3	23.8
Clay County	7 737	13.4	375	422	144	161	18.7	22.3	11.2	14.0	244	280	24.3	29.0
Jasper County	6 700	22.0	337	390	126	139	20.5	24.3	12.5	14.9	177	213	23.1	30.0
Jones County (pt.)	7 807	14.9	470	530	148	167	17.7	21.2	12.3	15.1	296	324	22.4	28.2
Kemper County	4 151	19.4	306	357	129	149	20.4	25.6	11.1	15.0	174	237	19.9	29.5
Lauderdale County	31 232	12.8	492	529	140	148	18.1	20.0	12.1	13.5	289	306	24.5	26.5
Leake County (pt.)	5 869	16.4	367	410	125	141	21.1	24.1	11.3	14.1	200	253	22.2	27.0
Lowndes County	23 117	13.5	529	561	148	162	17.9	19.8	12.3	14.1	313	330	23.6	25.5
Madison County (pt.)	11 544	11 6	806	851	187	224	20.1	21.7	12.1	16.9	484	506	20.8	22.9

Table 34. **Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
			With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 3—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Neshoba County	9 770	15.0	343	386	131	144	18.0	21.4	12.2	14.5	200	232	21.2	24.5
Newton County	8 095	20.6	402	439	134	145	19.0	22.1	11.1	13.1	189	219	21.3	26.4
Noxubee County	4 645	26.6	305	355	132	145	19.6	24.0	12.8	15.3	165	186	22.8	28.1
Oktibbeha County (pt.)	12 937	12.6	498	564	153	172	16.7	19.4	12.0	15.0	320	344	31.6	37.2
Rankin County	31 872	15.3	668	694	169	181	18.7	20.0	12.4	14.0	413	432	23.9	25.7
Scott County	9 488	14.8	402	460	135	150	19.3	23.7	12.5	15.0	257	282	23.9	30.4
Smith County	5 850	24.2	366	408	138	152	20.6	23.1	11.6	14.3	211	244	23.8	30.5
Wayne County (pt.)	1 272	15.8	291	392	108	155	22.8	34.5	8.7	16.2	156	237	7.0	19.7
Winston County	7 613	17.0	358	390	142	158	19.4	22.5	11.6	14.1	235	281	25.7	32.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brandon city	4 010	10.6	719	790	169	223	15.2	18.6	9.9	16.4	379	469	23.6	31.0
Columbus city	9 901	12.6	471	519	145	163	16.8	20.1	12.1	14.6	316	340	24.7	28.1
Jackson city (pt.)	86	15.1	–	400	15	112	–	30.0	20.1	89.5	212	312	2.9	60.2
Laurel city (pt.)	94	10.6	514	682	302	348	2.5	72.8	1.7	93.1	–	700	–	20.0
Meridian city	17 740	12.8	482	528	140	150	17.1	19.5	12.0	13.8	273	294	25.3	27.6
Pearl city	7 658	12.6	556	596	159	186	17.5	20.3	11.6	15.2	405	444	22.4	25.2
Ridgeland city	6 141	10.8	694	752	159	197	17.3	21.4	10.2	21.1	478	499	20.3	22.8
Starkville city	7 776	12.8	546	634	157	184	15.7	19.2	10.4	14.0	320	344	32.6	39.3
District 4	207 200	15.1	546	558	166	170	21.3	21.9	13.6	14.1	340	348	27.6	28.3
COUNTY														
Adams County	14 715	14.1	500	542	168	180	20.4	23.0	13.9	15.9	270	294	26.7	31.2
Amite County	5 695	22.7	388	449	131	145	21.2	24.6	13.0	15.6	172	219	17.0	26.5
Copiah County	10 260	16.7	408	460	151	165	21.2	24.1	13.7	15.9	229	257	26.6	31.6
Covington County	6 535	16.9	363	413	138	157	21.7	25.3	12.2	15.2	209	244	20.4	28.2
Franklin County	3 555	23.2	346	398	131	145	21.0	24.7	12.0	14.8	175	235	20.7	34.5
Hinds County (pt.)	82 188	12.6	647	664	189	197	20.3	21.1	12.7	13.7	399	408	27.7	28.7
Jefferson Davis County	5 336	18.3	343	390	142	166	20.8	24.6	12.1	15.3	213	260	26.6	43.1
Jones County (pt.)	17 237	13.4	451	490	153	166	19.4	21.9	12.3	14.1	239	269	24.1	27.4
Lawrence County	5 160	22.1	329	359	146	166	22.3	24.5	13.5	16.9	229	261	19.8	29.8
Lincoln County	12 133	12.0	475	527	151	171	20.4	23.2	13.4	16.1	244	274	27.8	31.8
Marion County	10 132	14.1	424	476	131	146	23.3	27.0	11.5	13.7	235	265	22.5	26.9
Pike County	14 995	17.5	433	471	155	166	22.4	24.6	13.6	15.4	233	254	27.2	29.8
Simpson County	9 374	18.3	433	464	142	160	21.0	23.5	11.4	13.7	232	261	24.7	30.0
Walthall County	5 643	17.5	409	453	141	160	25.8	32.3	14.0	17.8	199	248	25.2	29.5
Wilkinson County	4 242	27.6	327	379	150	166	23.9	29.1	17.4	20.8	184	225	20.8	28.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brookhaven city	4 196	10.7	479	563	165	190	17.3	22.9	12.4	16.3	247	300	28.4	33.2
Clinton city (pt.)	7 352	12.1	707	752	168	196	16.5	19.2	9.9	13.7	433	457	23.2	26.9
Jackson city (pt.)	67 572	12.4	622	641	191	199	20.6	21.5	12.8	14.0	395	405	27.9	29.0
Laurel city (pt.)	8 287	12.2	473	528	155	174	18.2	22.2	12.4	15.0	236	276	25.6	29.3
McComb city	4 969	13.8	447	510	162	181	19.2	25.0	12.1	15.1	217	253	26.1	29.7
Natchez city	8 660	14.5	535	586	173	189	19.3	22.5	14.3	17.0	262	293	26.1	30.4
District 5	210 716	13.4	528	539	156	161	20.1	20.7	12.5	13.1	326	331	25.8	26.7
COUNTY														
Forrest County	27 740	13.5	503	537	146	156	20.7	22.1	12.1	13.5	292	304	27.1	29.3
George County	6 663	12.2	388	455	135	155	17.9	22.8	11.5	15.1	226	297	21.7	38.2
Greene County	3 864	22.1	342	380	126	150	20.1	23.7	12.0	15.6	194	261	20.9	33.4
Hancock County	16 561	11.8	486	537	155	172	19.7	22.4	12.0	14.1	312	349	24.7	29.6
Harrison County	67 813	12.2	555	574	156	165	20.3	21.5	11.9	12.9	341	350	25.0	26.1
Jackson County	45 542	12.9	542	561	175	185	18.2	19.5	12.4	13.6	342	355	24.5	26.6
Lamar County	11 849	18.3	559	601	145	159	18.0	20.2	11.4	13.5	325	341	24.5	28.1
Pearl River County	15 793	12.8	456	501	142	156	19.5	22.0	11.9	14.1	273	306	25.9	30.1
Perry County	4 292	24.1	365	411	119	136	19.4	23.1	11.5	14.4	199	254	24.2	32.0
Stone County	4 148	13.0	351	425	120	141	17.7	24.2	11.0	15.2	241	281	23.8	43.1
Wayne County (pt.)	6 451	14.8	398	453	128	144	24.1	28.1	11.5	14.4	205	238	25.7	34.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Biloxi city	18 864	13.1	529	575	147	162	17.1	19.8	11.2	13.1	325	337	24.2	25.7
Gautier city	4 080	11.7	556	611	194	245	17.7	21.8	9.0	14.6	342	414	22.4	28.7
Gulfport city	18 236	12.5	518	559	154	170	20.1	22.8	11.5	13.3	335	351	24.9	27.0
Hattiesburg city	17 675	14.0	525	569	142	154	19.0	21.4	12.0	13.9	298	309	27.7	30.2
Long Beach city	6 241	11.6	590	655	168	194	16.9	20.2	10.5	14.3	362	407	22.9	26.4
Moss Point city	6 605	14.6	478	514	184	204	20.0	22.7	13.0	15.6	285	318	25.3	31.4
Ocean Springs city	5 971	11.6	583	658	162	186	17.5	20.6	10.5	14.9	366	404	21.4	24.0
Orange Grove COP	5 778	11.3	546	583	167	197	20.9	23.6	9.6	14.5	407	454	26.2	30.8
Pascagoula city	11 053	13.5	523	559	171	194	15.3	17.7	11.9	14.4	326	341	23.9	28.1
Picayune city	4 322	13.0	442	517	136	163	18.7	22.8	12.5	16.9	245	299	27.4	33.4

Table 35. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons—Standard error	Occupied housing units with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					
						Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median gross rent (dollars)	
						With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	
						90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds			
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 3	515 314	15.5	201 965	15.6	113	230	344	86	133	164	224
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas	4 073	14.4	1 007	14.6	120	191	316	74	128	154	231
Mississippi Choctaw Reservation and Trust Lands, MS	4 073	14.4	1 007	14.6	120	191	316	74	128	154	231

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Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial" waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
              (or part)
                Block group (or part)
                  Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas, such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
   a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
   b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
   c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.
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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging $12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)
2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of $50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of $40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than $5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than $100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of $100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; $5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and $500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of $999,000 or more were treated as $999,500 and losses of $9,999 or more were treated as minus $9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than $999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of $999,999 or more were treated as $999,999 and losses of $9,999 or more were treated as minus $9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of $48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the 1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandanavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukranian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home,* should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $15,843 ($12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.
2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. **Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years**

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	$6,310									
Under 65 years	6 451	$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons	8,076									
Householder under 65 years	8,343	8,303	$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	$12,619					
Five persons	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	$14,572				
Six persons	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	$16,259			
Seven persons	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. **Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander[1]
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian[3]
Laotian	Micronesian[3]
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian[1]	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian[3]
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified[2]	

[1]In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

[2]Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

[3]Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate,* and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture *(Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics,* Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than $80" is $50. The amount assigned to the category "$1,000 or more" is $1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least $1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least $1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least $50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least $250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than $10,000" is $9,000. The amount assigned to the category "$500,000 or more" is $600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than $2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (–). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1) subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.
Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data C-1
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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.

2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$SE_{\hat{X}} \text{ and } SE_{\hat{Y}} \text{ of estimates } \hat{X} \text{ and } \hat{Y}:$$

$$SE_{(\hat{X}+\hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X}-\hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2+(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

   This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."

2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}}\sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2}+\frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9{,}948) = \sqrt{5(9{,}948)\,(1-9{,}948/21{,}220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 0.85 x 1.1 = 0.94 percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9{,}948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9{,}948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

9,654 to 10,242

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is 0.86 x 1.1 = 0.95 percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE\ (1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right)\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	
	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	
	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	
	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than $20,000
2	$20,000 to $39,999
3	$40,000 to $59,999
4	$60,000 to $79,999
5	$80,000 to $99,999
6	$100,000 to $149,999
7	$150,000 to $249,999
8	$250,000 to $299,999
9	$300,000 or more
10	Other[1]
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Renter
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic origin
	Rent
101	Less than $100
102	$100 to $199
103	$200 to $299
104	$300 to $399
105	$400 to $499
106	$500 to $599
107	$600 to $749
108	$750 to $999
109	$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
	Black Householder
121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Householder of Other Race
181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Vacant Housing Units
1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

[1]Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. **Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total[1]	Size of publication area[2]													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

[1]For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$ = Estimate of characteristic total

[2]The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. **Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage[1]												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

[1]For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}\,(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$ = Estimated percentage

Table C. **Standard Error Design Factors—Mississippi**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household type and relationship	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.5
Children ever born	3.0	2.9	1.8	1.5
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Ancestry	2.4	2.3	1.2	1.1
Place of birth	2.8	2.8	1.5	1.3
Citizenship	1.9	1.7	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.2	2.1	1.1	0.9
Year of entry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
School enrollment	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.0
Household type	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.5
Family type	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Industry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Place of work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Condominium status	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Gross rent	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.4
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
House heating fuel	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.
Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures D–2
Enumeration and Residence Rules D–1
Processing Procedures D–4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.
4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing $12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing $4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.
Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	**2**
Example	**2**
Your answers are confidential	**2**
Instructions for the census questions	**3–11**
What the census is about	**12**
Why the census asks certain questions	**12**

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

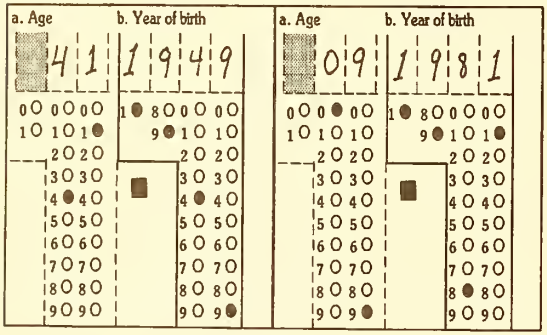
There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example



Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter.**

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married.**

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term **"Mexican-Am."** refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes.** Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No.**

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes.** Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No.**

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house;* a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The *person listed in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system.** If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well.**

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know.**

H18. A *condominium* is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No.**

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. *This property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else.

Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II** Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. *Count as work — Mark* **Yes:**

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No:**

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work *location*. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. *If the person worked in New York city* and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.*, print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work* (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination*, fill the circle for **Drove alone.**

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

24a. Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock* noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock* noon *and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.

b. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."

b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –	**Do not enter –**
Metal furniture manufacturing	Furniture company
Retail grocery store	Grocery store
Petroleum refining	Oil company
Cattle ranch	Ranch

29. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that *in* the description.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –	**Do not enter –**
Production clerk	Clerk
Carpenter's helper	Helper
Auto engine mechanic	Mechanic
Registered nurse	Nurse

30. Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

a. Include wages and salaries from *all* jobs *before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.

b. Include *NONFARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.

c. Include *FARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.

d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

e. Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.

f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.

g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.

h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?
The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?
The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?
The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?
Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?
Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?
Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?
This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?
This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?
Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?
Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90



OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years–or until the year 2062–only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else–no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency–is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started–and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include	Do NOT include
• Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees	• Persons who usually live somewhere else
• Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital	• Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
• College students who stay here while attending college	• College students who live somewhere else while attending college
• Persons in the Armed Forces who live here	• Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
• Newborn babies still in the hospital	
• Children in boarding schools below the college level	
• Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else	• Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working
• Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1	

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL		LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1				7			
2				8			
3				9			
4				10			
5				11			
6				12			

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ⟶ ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number | Street or road/Rural route and box number | Apartment number

City | State | ZIP Code

County or foreign country | Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3 →

Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
	Last name First name — Middle initial	Last name First name — Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If **Other relative** of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If a RELATIVE of Person 1: ○ Husband/wife ○ Brother/sister ○ Natural-born or adopted son/daughter ○ Father/mother ○ Grandchild ○ Other relative → ○ Stepson/ stepdaughter If NOT RELATED to Person 1: ○ Roomer, boarder, or foster child ○ Unmarried partner ○ Housemate, roommate ○ Other nonrelative
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	○ Male ○ Female	○ Male ○ Female
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If **Indian (Amer.)**, print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. → If **Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**, print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If **Other race**, print race. →	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) ○ Chinese ○ Japanese ○ Filipino ○ Asian Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Samoan ○ Korean ○ Guamanian ○ Vietnamese ○ Other API ○ Other race (Print race)	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) ○ Chinese ○ Japanese ○ Filipino ○ Asian Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Samoan ○ Korean ○ Guamanian ○ Vietnamese ○ Other API ○ Other race (Print race)
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age: 0 0 / 1 1 b. Year of birth: 1 8 / 9 0 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 0 0	a. Age: 0 0 / 1 1 b. Year of birth: 1 8 / 9 0 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 0 0
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic**, print one group. →	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)
FOR CENSUS USE →	○ ○	○ ○

PERSON 7

Last name

First name — Middle initial

If a RELATIVE of Person 1:

- O Husband/wife
- O Natural-born or adopted son/daughter
- O Stepson/ stepdaughter
- O Brother/sister
- O Father/mother
- O Grandchild
- O Other relative — 7

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

- O Roomer, boarder, or foster child
- O Unmarried partner
- O Housemate, roommate
- O Other nonrelative

- O Male
- O Female

- O White
- O Black or Negro
- O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) 7
- O Eskimo
- O Aleut

Asian or Pacific Islander (API)

- O Chinese
- O Japanese
- O Filipino
- O Asian Indian
- O Hawaiian
- O Samoan
- O Korean
- O Guamanian
- O Vietnamese
- O Other API 7
- O Other race (Print race) 7

a. Age — b. Year of birth 1

a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0	1 ● 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1 0	9 0 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0

- O Now married
- O Widowed
- O Divorced
- O Separated
- O Never married

- O No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
- O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano
- O Yes, Puerto Rican
- O Yes, Cuban
- O Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) 7

O

O

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

O Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). 7 — O No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

O Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). 7 — O No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- O A mobile home or trailer
- O A one-family house detached from any other house
- O A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- O A building with 2 apartments
- O A building with 3 or 4 apartments
- O A building with 5 to 9 apartments
- O A building with 10 to 19 apartments
- O A building with 20 to 49 apartments
- O A building with 50 or more apartments
- O Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- O 1 room
- O 2 rooms
- O 3 rooms
- O 4 rooms
- O 5 rooms
- O 6 rooms
- O 7 rooms
- O 8 rooms
- O 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- O Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- O Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
- O Rented for cash rent?
- O Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

O Yes — O No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

O Yes — O No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- O Less than $10,000
- O $10,000 to $14,999
- O $15,000 to $19,999
- O $20,000 to $24,999
- O $25,000 to $29,999
- O $30,000 to $34,999
- O $35,000 to $39,999
- O $40,000 to $44,999
- O $45,000 to $49,999
- O $50,000 to $54,999
- O $55,000 to $59,999
- O $60,000 to $64,999
- O $65,000 to $69,999
- O $70,000 to $74,999
- O $75,000 to $79,999
- O $80,000 to $89,999
- O $90,000 to $99,999
- O $100,000 to $124,999
- O $125,000 to $149,999
- O $150,000 to $174,999
- O $175,000 to $199,999
- O $200,000 to $249,999
- O $250,000 to $299,999
- O $300,000 to $399,999
- O $400,000 to $499,999
- O $500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- O Less than $80
- O $80 to $99
- O $100 to $124
- O $125 to $149
- O $150 to $174
- O $175 to $199
- O $200 to $224
- O $225 to $249
- O $250 to $274
- O $275 to $299
- O $300 to $324
- O $325 to $349
- O $350 to $374
- O $375 to $399
- O $400 to $424
- O $425 to $449
- O $450 to $474
- O $475 to $499
- O $500 to $524
- O $525 to $549
- O $550 to $599
- O $600 to $649
- O $650 to $699
- O $700 to $749
- O $750 to $999
- O $1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

O Yes — O No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons

0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9

B. Type of unit

Occupied: O First form, O Cont'n — Vacant: O Regular, O Usual home elsewhere

C1. Vacancy status

- O For rent
- O For sale only
- O Rented or sold, not occupied
- O For seas/ rec/occ
- O For migrant workers
- O Other vacant

C2. Is this unit boarded up?

O Yes — O No

D. Months vacant

- O Less than 1
- O 1 up to 2
- O 2 up to 6
- O 6 up to 12
- O 12 up to 24
- O 24 or more

E. Complete after

O LR O TC O Q O QA JIC 1 O
O P/F O RE O I/T
O MV O ED O EN

O P0 O P3 O P6
O P1 O P4 O IA JIC 2 O
O P2 O P5 O SM

F. Cov.

O 1b O 1a O 7 O H1

G. DO — ID

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

FACSIMILES OF RESPONDENT INSTRUCTIONS AND QUESTIONNAIRE PAGES

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER THESE

H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?

- ○ 1989 or 1990
- ○ 1985 to 1988
- ○ 1980 to 1984
- ○ 1970 to 1979
- ○ 1960 to 1969
- ○ 1959 or earlier

H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?

- ○ No bedroom
- ○ 1 bedroom
- ○ 2 bedrooms
- ○ 3 bedrooms
- ○ 4 bedrooms
- ○ 5 or more bedrooms

H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?

- ○ Yes, have all three facilities
- ○ No

H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- ○ None
- ○ 1
- ○ 2
- ○ 3
- ○ 4
- ○ 5
- ○ 6
- ○ 7 or more

H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Solar energy
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

H15. Do you get water from —

- ○ A public system such as a city water department, or private company?
- ○ An individual drilled well?
- ○ An individual dug well?
- ○ Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?

H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- ○ Yes, connected to public sewer
- ○ No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- ○ No, use other means

H17. About when was this building first built?

- ○ 1989 or 1990
- ○ 1985 to 1988
- ○ 1980 to 1984
- ○ 1970 to 1979
- ○ 1960 to 1969
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ 1940 to 1949
- ○ 1939 or earlier
- ○ Don't know

H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.

H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?

- ○ Yes — *Skip to H20*
- ○ No

b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?

- ○ None
- ○ $1 to $999
- ○ $1,000 to $2,499
- ○ $2,500 to $4,999
- ○ $5,000 to $9,999
- ○ $10,000 or more

H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

a. Electricity

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ○ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ○ No charge or electricity not used

b. Gas

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ○ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ○ No charge or gas not used

c. Water

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ○ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ○ No charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ○ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ○ No charge or these fuels not used

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

○ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

○ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

○ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt — *Go to H23b*
○ Yes, contract to purchase — *Go to H23b*
○ No — *Skip to H24a*

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

○ No regular payment required — *Skip to H24a*

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

○ Yes, taxes included in payment
○ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

○ Yes, insurance included in payment
○ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

○ Yes
○ No — *Skip to H25*

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

○ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6.

PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

PERSON 1

Last name | First name | Middle initial

8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?

(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?

- ○ Yes, born in the United States — *Skip to 11*
- ○ Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas
- ○ Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
- ○ Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization
- ○ No, not a citizen of the United States

10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?

- ○ 1987 to 1990
- ○ 1985 or 1986
- ○ 1982 to 1984
- ○ 1980 or 1981
- ○ 1975 to 1979
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1965 to 1969
- ○ 1960 to 1964
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ Before 1950

11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?
Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

- ○ No, has not attended since February 1
- ○ Yes, public school, public college
- ○ Yes, private school, private college

12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?
Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

- ○ No school completed
- ○ Nursery school
- ○ Kindergarten
- ○ 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade
- ○ 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade
- ○ 9th grade
- ○ 10th grade
- ○ 11th grade
- ○ 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA
- ○ HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)
- ○ Some college but no degree
- ○ Associate degree in college - Occupational program
- ○ Associate degree in college - Academic program
- ○ Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)
- ○ Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
- ○ Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
- ○ Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)

13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?
(See instruction guide for further information.)

(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)

14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

- ○ Born after April 1, 1985 — *Go to questions for the next person*
- ○ Yes — *Skip to 15a*
- ○ No

b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country

(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)

(2) Name of county in the U.S.

(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.

(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No, lived outside the city/town limits

15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 16*

b. What is this language?

(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)

c. How well does this person speak English?

- ○ Very well
- ○ Well
- ○ Not well
- ○ Not at all

16. When was this person born?

- ○ Born before April 1, 1975 — *Go to 17a*
- ○ Born April 1, 1975 or later — *Go to questions for the next person*

17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.

- ○ Yes, now on active duty
- ○ Yes, on active duty in past, but not now
- ○ Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — *Skip to 18*
- ○ No — *Skip to 18*

b. Was active-duty military service during —
Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.

- ○ September 1980 or later
- ○ May 1975 to August 1980
- ○ Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)
- ○ February 1955—July 1964
- ○ Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)
- ○ World War II (September 1940—July 1947)
- ○ World War I (April 1917—November 1918)
- ○ Any other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?

Years

18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —

a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

b. Prevents this person from working at a job?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —

a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If this person is a female —

20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?

- ○ Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)
- ○ No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — *Skip to 25*

b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.

Hours

22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.

a. Address (Number and street)

(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)

b. Name of city, town, or post office

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No, outside the city/town limits

d. County

e. State

f. ZIP Code

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ○ Car, truck, or van
- ○ Bus or trolley bus
- ○ Streetcar or trolley car
- ○ Subway or elevated
- ○ Railroad
- ○ Ferryboat
- ○ Taxicab
- ○ Motorcycle
- ○ Bicycle
- ○ Walked
- ○ Worked at home — *Skip to 28*
- ○ Other method

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ○ Drove alone
- ○ 2 people
- ○ 3 people
- ○ 4 people
- ○ 5 people
- ○ 6 people
- ○ 7 to 9 people
- ○ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

Hour — ○ a.m. ○ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — *Skip to 28*

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ○ Yes, on layoff
- ○ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- ○ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 27*

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ○ No, already has a job
- ○ No, temporarily ill
- ○ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
- ○ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ○ 1990
- ○ 1989
- ○ 1988
- ○ 1985 to 1987

Go to 28

- ○ 1980 to 1984
- ○ 1979 or earlier
- ○ Never worked

Skip to 32

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ——→ ○ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ○ Manufacturing
- ○ Wholesale trade
- ○ Retail trade
- ○ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ○ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- ○ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- ○ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
- ○ State GOVERNMENT employee
- ○ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- ○ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ○ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ○ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 32*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

○ Yes ——→ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

○ Yes ——→ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

○ Yes ——→ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

○ Yes ——→ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

○ Yes ——→ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

○ Yes ——→ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

○ Yes ——→ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

○ Yes ——→ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

○ None OR $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 ● 0

9 8 ● 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.
Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products F-1
Geographic Products F-3
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Sources of Assistance F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations— UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.

- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.

- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.

- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.

- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.

- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List.* This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States,* the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. **1990 Census Content**

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population	Housing
Household relationship	Number of units in structure
Sex	Number of rooms in unit
Race	Tenure—owned or rented
Age	Value of home or monthly rent
Marital status	Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Hispanic origin	Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population	Housing
Social characteristics:	Year moved into residence
Education—enrollment and attainment	Number of bedrooms
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.	Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Ancestry	Telephone in unit
Language spoken at home	Vehicles available
Migration (residence in 1985)	Heating fuel
Disability	Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Fertility	Year structure built
Veteran status	Condominium status
	Farm residence
Economic characteristics:	Shelter costs, including utilities
Labor force	
Occupation, industry, and class of worker	
Place of work and journey to work	
Work experience in 1989	
Income in 1989	
Year last worked	

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. **1990 Census Printed Reports**

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CPH-1	**Summary Population and Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	**Population and Housing Unit Counts**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
		100-Percent and Sample Data		
1990 CPH-3	**Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas**	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	**Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress**	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		Sample Data		
1990 CPH-5	**Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CP-1	**General Population Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. **1990 Census Printed Reports**—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.		
		100-Percent Data—Con.		
1990 CP-1-1A	**General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	**General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	**General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		Sample Data		
1990 CP-2	**Social and Economic Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	**Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	**Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	**Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	**Population Subject Reports**	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. **1990 Census Printed Reports**—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CH-1	**General Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	**General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	**General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	**General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		Sample Data		
1990 CH-2	**Detailed Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally[2] on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	**Housing Subject Reports**	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. **1990 Census Summary Tape Files**

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample)[1]		Geographic areas	Description
	A[2 3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B[2 3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
STF 1 (100 percent)	C[3]	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 2 (100 percent)	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	A[2 3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B[3]	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
STF 3 (Sample)	C[3]	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. **1990 Census Summary Tape Files**—Con.

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample)[1]		Geographic areas	Description
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

[1]Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
[2]Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.
[3]Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

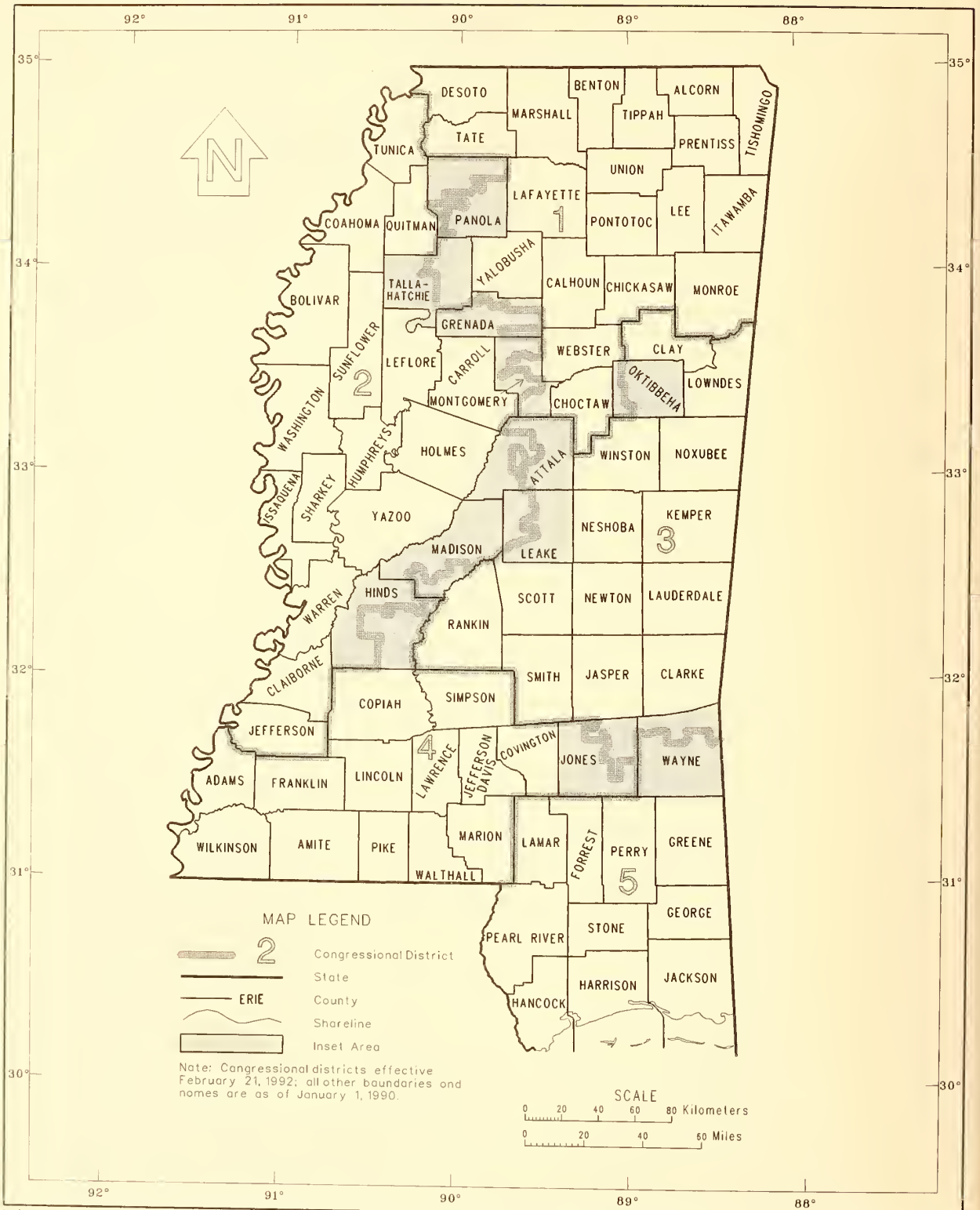
Figure 4. **Other 1990 Census Data Products**

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant interstate county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.
Maps

Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G–2.

Congressional Districts (5 Districts)



Congressional District Inset Map Legend



Congressional District

State

County

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

County Subdivision

Incorporated Place

Census Designated Place

Large River, Lake, or Water Body

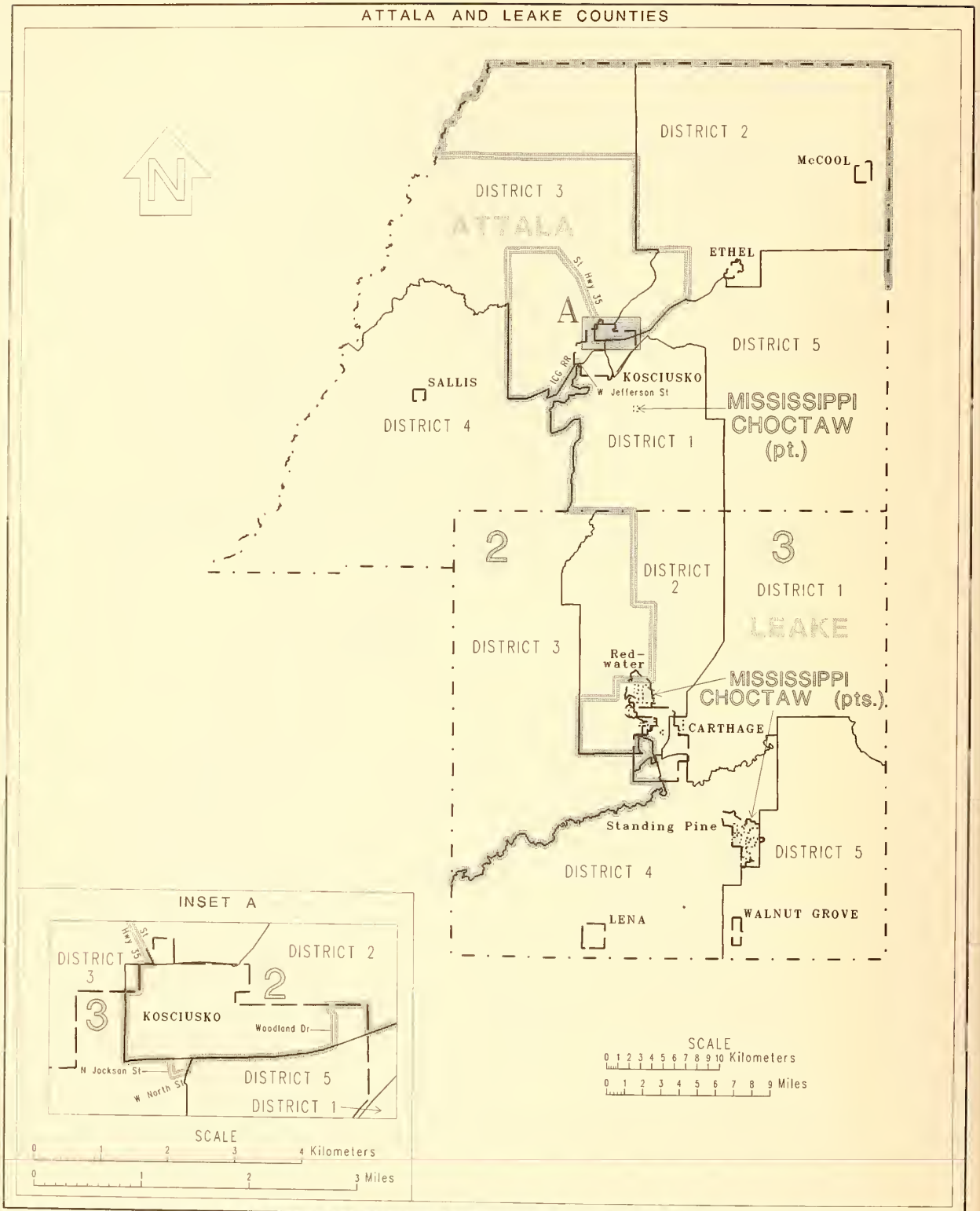
Feature

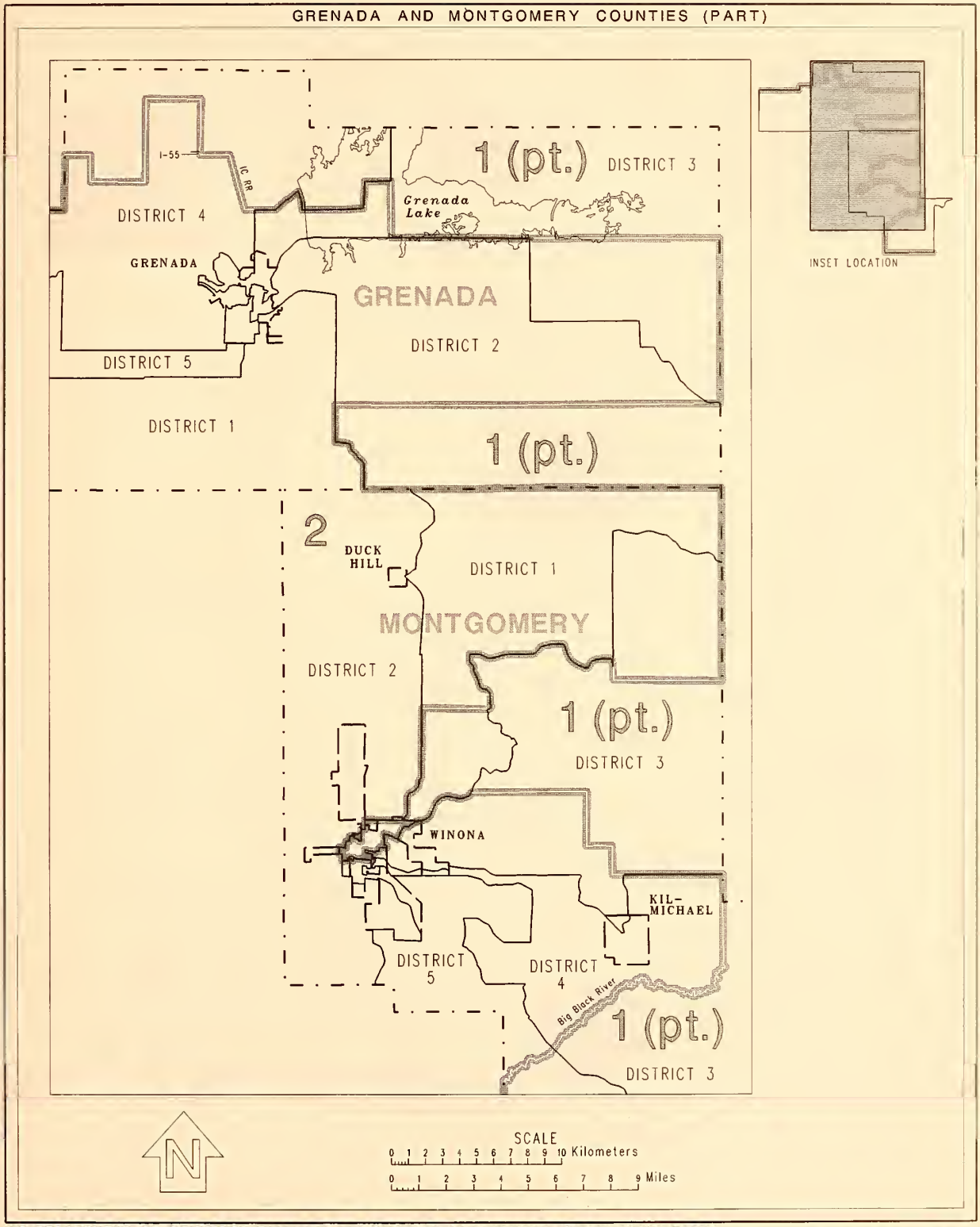
Inset Area

An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.

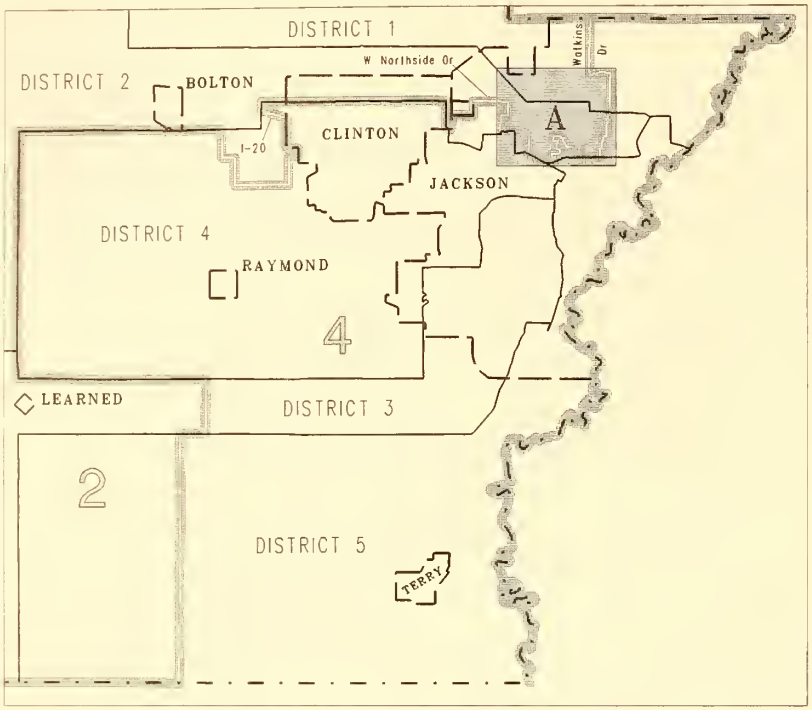
A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontiguous parts of the same geographic entity.

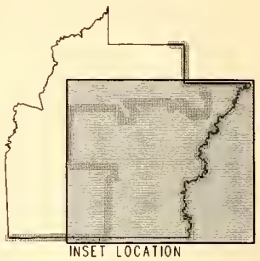
Note: Congressional districts effective February 21, 1992; all other boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where State, county, and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where a State, county, and/or county subdivision boundary coincides with the boundary of an American Indian area or a place, the map does not show the boundary symbol for the American Indian area or the place.


ATTALA AND LEAKE COUNTIES
N
DISTRICT 2
McCOOL
DISTRICT 3
ATTALA
ETHEL
St Hwy 35
A
DISTRICT 5
SALLIS
KCS RR
KOSCIUSKO
W Jefferson St
MISSISSIPPI CHOCTAW (pt.)
DISTRICT 4
DISTRICT 1
2
3
DISTRICT 2
DISTRICT 1
LEAKE
DISTRICT 3
Red-water
MISSISSIPPI CHOCTAW (pts.)
CARTHAGE
Standing Pine
DISTRICT 5
DISTRICT 4
LENA
WALNUT GROVE
SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Kilometers
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Miles
INSET A
DISTRICT 3
St Hwy 35
DISTRICT 2
2
3
KOSCIUSKO
Woodland Dr
N Jackson St
W North St
DISTRICT 5
DISTRICT 1
SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 Kilometers
0 1 2 3 Miles

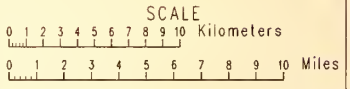

GRENADA AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES (PART)
I-55
IC RR
DISTRICT 4
GRENADA
1 (pt.)
DISTRICT 3
Grenada Lake
GRENADA
DISTRICT 2
DISTRICT 5
DISTRICT 1
1 (pt.)
2
DUCK HILL
DISTRICT 1
MONTGOMERY
DISTRICT 2
1 (pt.)
DISTRICT 3
WINONA
KIL-MICHAEL
DISTRICT 5
DISTRICT 4
Big Black River
1 (pt.)
DISTRICT 3
INSET LOCATION
N
SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Kilometers
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Miles

HINDS COUNTY (PART)

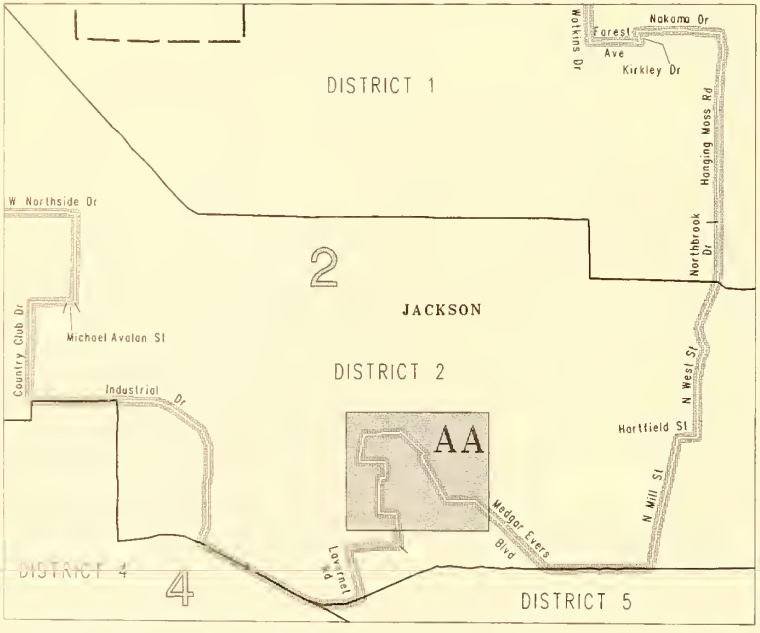


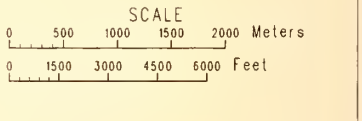




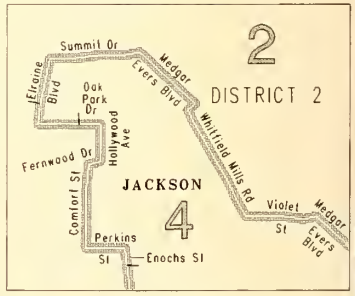


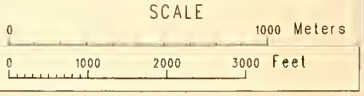
INSET A



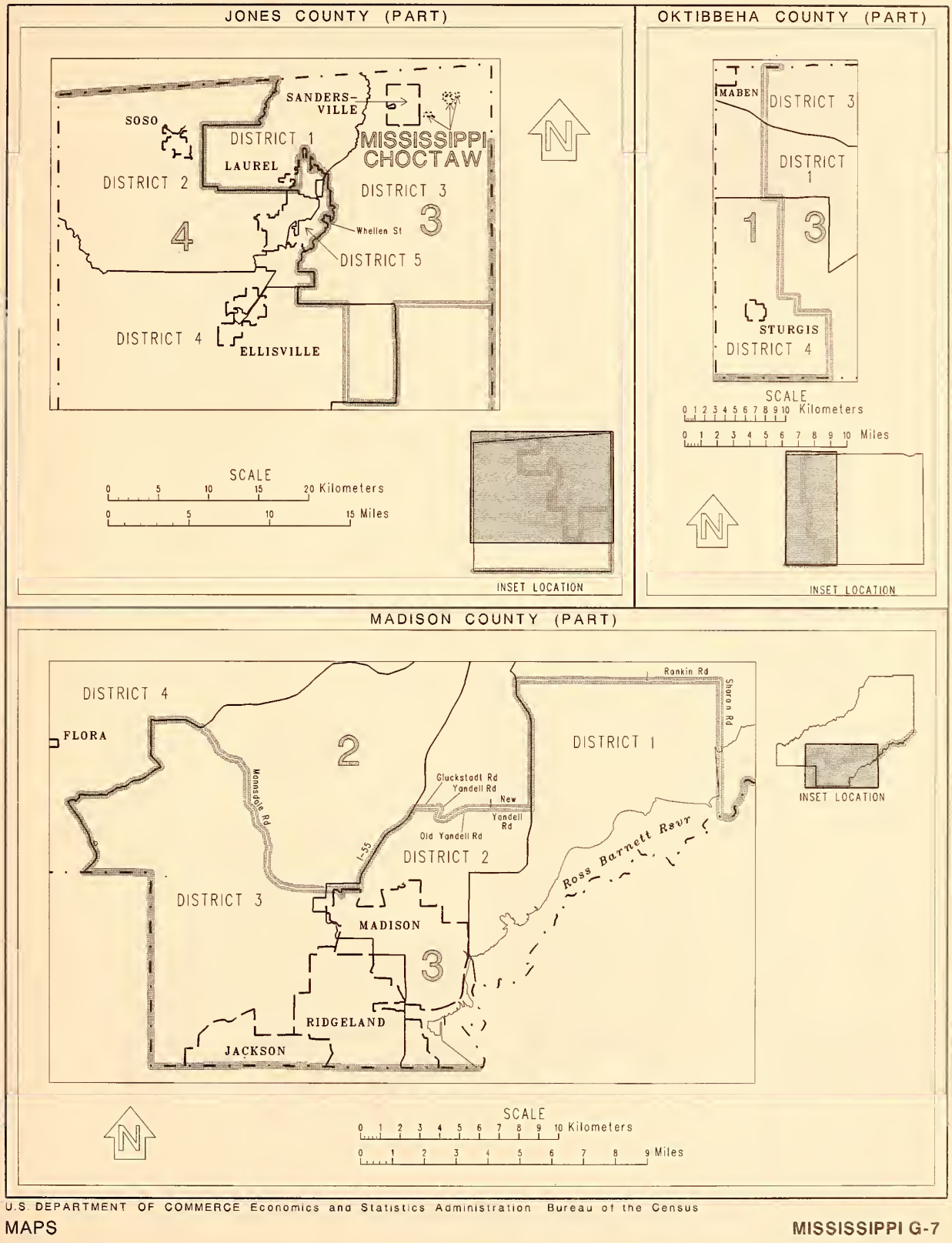


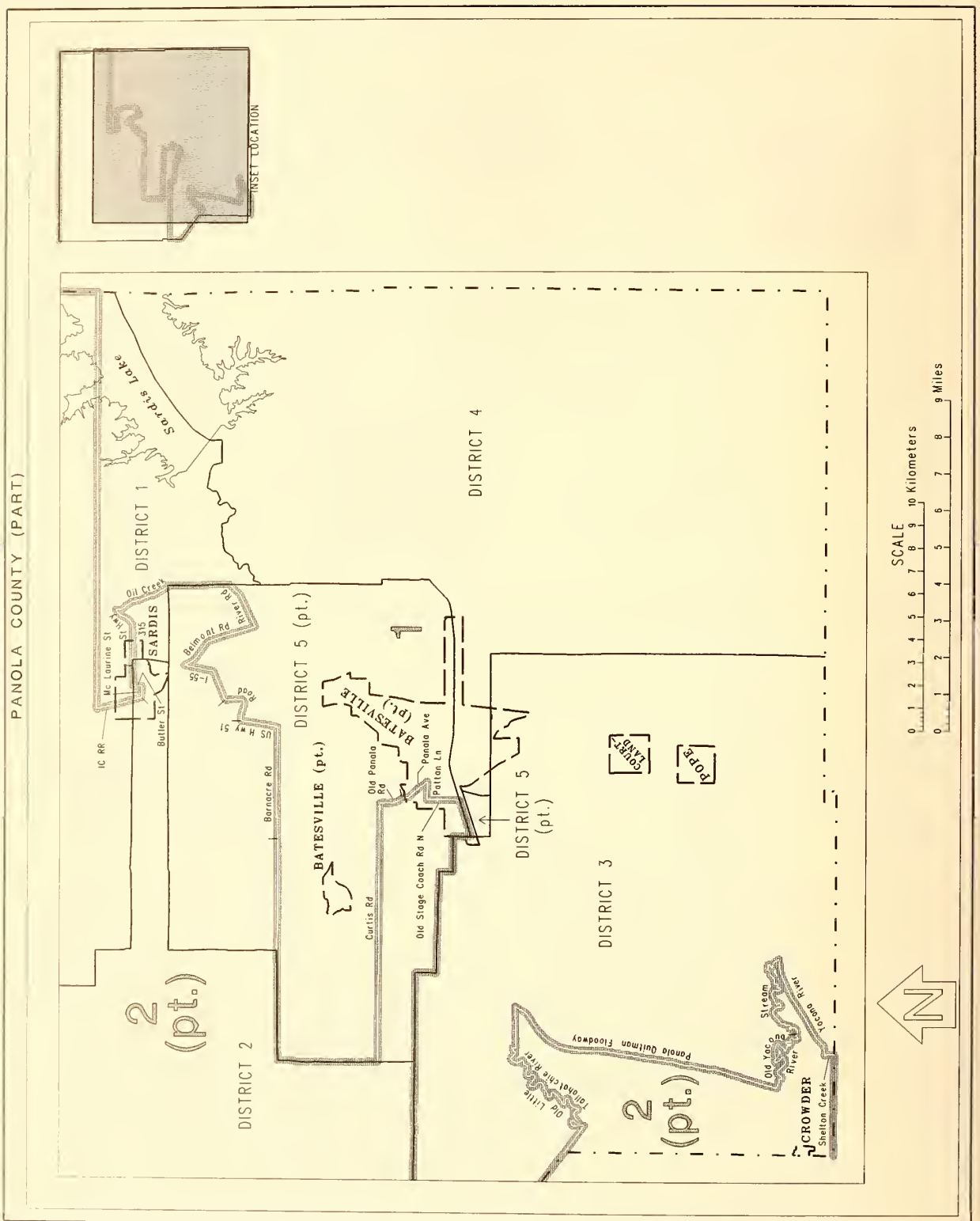
INSET AA



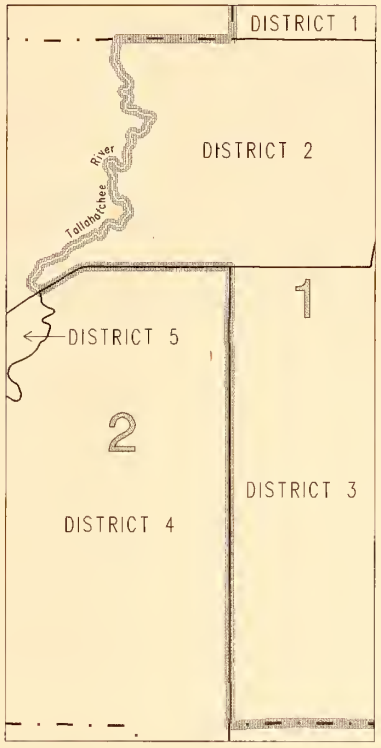


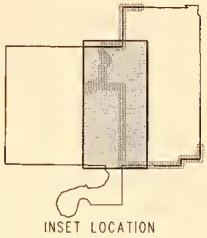
Congressional Districts - Insets




INSET LOCATION
PANOLA COUNTY (PART)
Sardis Lake
DISTRICT 1
DISTRICT 4
DISTRICT 5 (pt.)
DISTRICT 5 (pt.)
DISTRICT 3
DISTRICT 2
2 (pt.)
2 (pt.)
SARDIS
BATESVILLE (pt.)
BATESVILLE (pt.)
COURT CAMP
POPE
CROWDER
Oil Creek
Belmont Rd
Riverside Rd
Mc Laurine St
Butler St
IC RR
US Hwy 51
Barnacre Rd
Curtis Rd
Old Stage Coach Rd N
Old Panola Rd
Panola Ave
Patton Ln
Panola Quitman Floodway
Old Yocona River
Yocona River
Stream
Old Little Tallahatchie River
Shelton Creek
I-55
315
SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Kilometers
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Miles
N

TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY (PART)

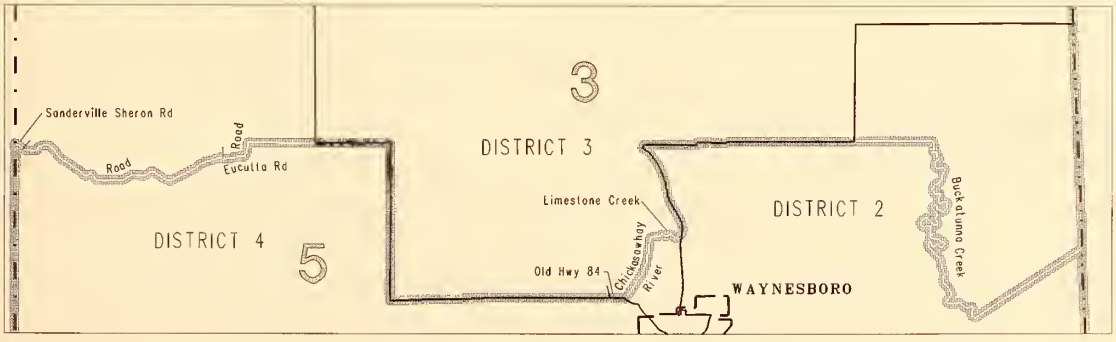






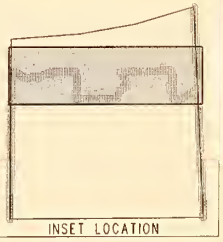


WAYNE COUNTY (PART)



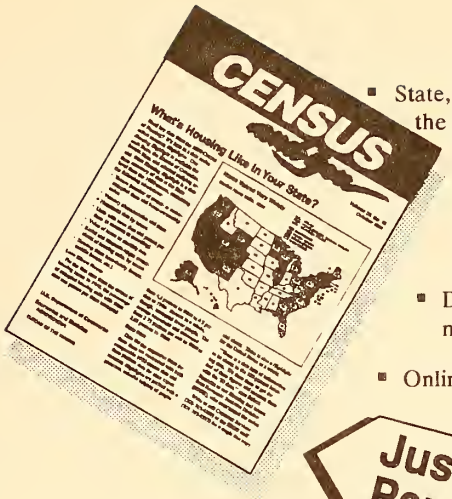






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